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OF THE FAR EAST

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Contents

Editorial Paragraphs 593

Special Articles

President Hsu Shih-chang on the Pacific Conference ..... Hollington K. Tong 596

The Constitution of the Far Eastern Republic..Orrin Keith 597

A China—Wide Outlook of the Tungting Lake War ..... Peter S. Jowe 600

Chinese Preparation for Pacific Conference .....H. K. T. 601

The Provincial Self-Government Movement ..... Hsieh Fang-kwei 603

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs 606

Who's Who in China 608

The Truth About Our Town.....Ida Kahn 609

Men and Events 612

News from North China 616

News from Central China 624

News from South China 628

News Summary of the Week 634

China's Progress in Industry 636

New Books and Publications

The Case of Korea ..... W. S. A. P. 643

What the Ships Carry Between America and China..... 644

The United States Court for China..... vii

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JUST HOW LONG THE attitude of the United States toward the problems of the Pacific and the Far East is going to be misinterpreted by Japan is a matter of conjecture. Since the calling of the Pacific and disarmament conferences, and even before, the hue and cry has gone up from the native and subsidized foreign press of Japan that the expansion of the nation economically and commercially was and is being strangled by the policies and international practices of the United States. America has been dangled before the eyes of the Japanese public, and through the Japanese controlled press of China to the Chinese, as the "goblin that'll get you if you don't watch out." Japan, probably not without some forethought, has dubbed her imperialistic plan of military expansion in the Far East as a Monroe Doctrine, leaving an impression that the original is interpreted in the same manner by its sponsor. The theories of "economic pressure" and of the rapid expansion of a population that the immediate territory of Japan is unable to provide for have been advanced as justifications for further penetrations into China and elsewhere. Writers of a pro-Japanese tinge have fully outlined, with supporting statistics, the need for raw materials and for an outlet for her surplus production.

THE fallacy that underlies the entire presentation of the case of Japan is in the actual interpretation and the putting into effect of the theories advanced.. In this modern and advanced age military domination is not a necessity for the obtaining of raw materials nor for an expansion of a overcrowded population. The world has no argument to offer against legitimate migration to sparsely settled regions nor has it the just means of preventing any people or nation from peacefully obtaining their raw materials where and when they please. But the world has a most definite and appreciable objection to the way in which migration is effected and in which raw materials are obtained. The day has passed when a nation in order to obtain a commercial foothold has to become an international bandit on the paths of industry and when migration must first be preceded by fire and the sword. This is the essence of the conflict of the interests of Japan with those of the nations of the West. China, nor any other nation, economic and social conditions being favorable, does not care to restrict Japanese commerce and migration so long as it cleaves to the lines of an equal opportunity for all. There is no objection to Japanese migration to Timbuctu, providing it does not mean

military domination and a move for annexation. While bringing up the immigration question as one of her most vital necessities, particularly in the California question, Japan has lost sight of the fact that she, as an "economic necessity", excludes Chinese laborers from her own land, and by means of "military reservations" does not permit foreign ownership of Japanese land. Japan also loses sight of the fact that no other nation of the world has tried to obtain military domination in her own country, even in the days when such a thing would have been child's play, in order to secure a hold on some particular product peculiar to Japan. Take the case of raw silk for instance, the United States is the greatest buyer of Japanese raw silk, the annual importations mounting to millions, yet the American nation has never tried to obtain a military hold on the silk trade of Japan, nor has it in any way attempted to obstruct the selling of the silk by Japanese concerns either in their own country or in New York. There is no reason why Japan should not own and operate mines, factories, and other industries in China so long as this does not bring the illegal establishment of military garrisons and infringement upon the sovereign rights of the nation.

THE great fault with Japan seems to be the possession of a medieval viewpoint. Despite her assurances that she has assumed position as a leading nation of the world, with all the frills and furbelows of Western civilization, the fact remains that her basic viewpoints are not modern nor are they adopted to modern civilization. Japan is not a nation ahead of but a nation decided by behind the times. What Japan needs to be forcibly informed of in a friendly way is that the days of Machiaellian diplomacy and Alexandrian world conquest have been relegated to the values of history. She should know that the clashing of arms in order to defend a medievalistic viewpoint will not suffice to obtain a recognition of it from nations that have progressed beyond it. Japanese expansion has been made not so much by merchants and laborers as by military forces. In many instances, Mongolia, Manchuria, Siberia and Formosa, actual migration has been noticeably scant if the overcrowded viewpoint is taken. Every effort is made to prevent Japanese subjects from become citizens of the nations to which they migrate. Economic penetration has been interpreted in terms of letting the natives of the land invaded do the work but under the supervision of Japanese army officers and officials, the latter taking the profits, and, by either discriminatory practices or force, excluding all other nationals from the field. Japan occupies the position of a pampered, egotistical, and self-centered young debutante among the nations of the world, who because she has not be censured in the past wants everything in sight whether adapted or necessary to her own welfare. And like the spoiled maiden when she is crossed in the interests of peace and harmony in the Far East she feels that she has been insulted and wants revenge. It is this attitude that must be changed either by the Pacific Conference or other means. Japan must realize her position in the society of nations, she must be brought to know that all "God sent" races heretofore have been converted to the viewpoint of the majority and the Yamato is no different from the others, she must know that she cannot fool all of the people all of the time either by glossing over or concealing her actions by propaganda or other means. The time is ripe to impart such knowledge to the ruling party of Japan and to the Japanese and it is the unshirkable duty of the Western nations assembled at the Pacific Conference to do this in as amicable and forceful a way as possible.

CHINESE MERCHANTS HAVE begun to feel acutely the inconvenience of likin or inland transit duties, which have been a serious hindrance to the development of trade in China, and feeling it, have been agitating for its abolition from the first at the important railway stations. The strike of the northwestern merchants against the imposition of a general goods tax, a form of likin, on the Peking-Suiyuan Railway, which was abolished in 1913, but has now been but has a revived by Yen Shih-ching, Director of Customs at Kalgan, is therefore not merely a local event, significance that is practically nation wide. It is receiving national attention, and the Chinese merchants who are engaged in the transportation of goods from one place to another along the Peking-Mukden, the Peking-Hankow, and the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, and even the Shanghai-Nanking line, are planning a campaign for the abolition of railway transit dues in general. Protests have been sent to Peking against the renewal of the collection of likin on the Peking-Suiyuan, and these have been much strengthened by a telegram from General Chang Chin-hui, Lieutenant-General of Suiyuan, urging the abolition of the tax, which he declares has caused much inconvenience to the people living in his special area. The telegram conveyed an ultimatum in disguise. It stated: "There is not the least ground to justify the revival of the tax, which is bound to impede the progress of trade and commerce in Charhar and elsewhere, and to make it impossible for the traders to carry on their business. For the sake of peace and order in this special administrative area, it is requested that the newly established likin offices be at once abolished, so as to appease the indignation of the public. I must declare that if any disturbances should be created as a result of the strike, I will not take any responsibility for them but will act in accordance with the will of the people by closing down all such likin offices." From every indication it would seem that the merchants's strike will be terminated with triumph inasmuch as all classes of people are in sympathy with them. If it is a success, merchants in other parts of the country will most probably make a similar attempt to have the likin tax on other railways abolished. The time has arrived for the replacement of likin by a general tax.

WHILE the strike declared by the merchants who are patronizers of the Peking-Suiyuan line is proceeding, the railway is suffering immensely. Several million dollars would have found their way to the government coffers had Mr. Yen refrained from the reintroduction of the likin tax. Figures are available to prove the huge loss sustained. In ten days the Peking-Kalgan section of the line received $9,000 less than the amount obtainable before the imposition of the tax in the equivalent period, and the Kalgan-Suiyuan section received $6,657 less. As the strike has progressed the railway revenue has continued to decrease. At present, the transportation of goods along the line has been practically suspended. Railway coolies are also said to have struck because of a lack of work and the result of all this is an increase in the prices of commodities not only in the region of the line but also in Peking and other distant cities. The price of coal, rice and flour in Peking, for instance, has been affected, and further ad-

vances are looked for if the government is insistent. Unless the government abolishes the tax, the merchants will continue to refuse to patronize the railway and will suspend the transportation of merchandise from place to place. Similar opposition in 1913 when the attempt was first made by the government to introduce likin duty into the area was successful, and it is expected that the present efforts will likewise be crowned with success.

THE history of the whole trouble indicates the way in which taxation in China is effected with the people's consent. The government has to consult the people before it can get a single cent from them in the form of taxes. Upon the failure of the government to levy the railway transit dues in 1913, a compromise was made whereby the railway concerned pledged to pay to the Ministry of Finance Taels 100,000 annually and that the sum was to be obtained by raising the freight rates. The proceeds thus realized were found to exceed Taels 100,000, and this proved that the merchants were overtaxed. After some negotiations an agreement was made to the effect that the levying of the transit dues should be stopped. Stone monuments were erected along the line on which were inscribed the orders of the President and the Cabinet on the abolition of the tax. Two years ago, the idea of the reinstitution of the tax was brought up. Mr. Yen, of Kalgan, did not succeed in securing the acceptance of that idea by the Ministry of Finance until a few months ago. He is reported to have promised to pay to the Ministry $200,000 a year, and in return for this, to get a profit of more than one hundred times that amount. Although it is stated that a duty of only 2½ percent is levied officially, the actual rates are freely and loosely fixed by collectors, who are receiving $12 a month, but are making more than $20,000 a year. From this it is quite plain how much money these collectors and their chief are making out of the people while the government receives only $200,000 a year. A second declaration against the tax has been sent to the government. It reiterates the grounds on which the merchants have protested, namely, the tax is most injurious to the people in Suiyuan, discourages home made merchandise, interferes with railway communications, affects the collection of the ordinary taxes, and interrupts the work of frontier defence. The solution of the question is eagerly awaited by merchants in the other sections of the country and is national in its scope.

THERE SEEMS TO BE every indication that a certain section of the Chinese capable of voicing public opinion are convinced that the approaching Pacific Conference is the proper time and place to bring up the matter of the abolition of extraterritoriality. They see in the conference a panacea to alleviate all of China's short comings and an opportunity to retrieve all of those grants which, because of the weakness of the nation and the instability of its government, have been made to foreign powers and citizens. They desire in addition to the abolition of extraterritoriality, the return of all concessions to China, an affirmation of the tariff autonomy of the country, and such other reforms as will completely restore the sovereignty of the nation. This movement has not had its birth since the calling of the Washington conference as it has been becoming more and more evident during the past three years. The first action taken was that of the taking of the Russian concessions in the various parts of the nation and a doing away with the extraterritorial rights of the citizens of that country—a move within the rights of China due to the confusion in Russia. An impetus of no little importance, politically and commercially, from the standpoint of both of the nationals affected was given by the relinquishing of exterritorial rights by the Germans in the recent Sino-German commercial agreement. The latest manifestation has been in the agitation for the abolition of the Shanghai Mixed Court and the substitution of a special Chinese judiciary.

THE restoration of the complete sovereignty of China is a most laudable goal and any clear thinking person, Chinese or foreign, will agree that steps toward such an end should be taken. It is in the method of accomplishing this that foreign opinion and the opinion of many Chinese differs with that of the section which seeks the abolition of all of the institutions mentioned. The Chinese agitators are attempting to work the reforms from the outside in rather than starting with domestic conditions in the country and improving them. It is hardly necessary to point out that China must take steps to perfect a regularly organized government in the modern sense of the word and that the country must be improved so far as the administration of law, taxation, and other governmental functions are concerned. As to concessions there can be no doubt that there is no other country of any size in the world which would countenance them but China cannot fall back upon her early exclusion policy. It is too late, she must face the consequences of world advancement and her own lack of adaptability. With constant civil strife, endangering not only the lives of foreign residents but costing the existence of many of her own citizens without any redress, with mutinies such as the Ichang and Wuchang outrages, China cannot expect any too sympathetic a hearing from many of the Western nations. There is every reason to believe that the abolition of extraterritorial privileges would assist in bringing about a closer relationship between China and the rest of the world and would result in better commercial conditions, provided—and this is the crux of the whole situation—that China can guarantee the life and safety of foreign residents and the inviolability of their property under Chinese law and protection.

IF the same section of Chinese who favor the abolition of extraterritorial privileges were to devote the same amount of time and energy to advocating, and putting into action their theories, for a clean, united central government they would be accomplishing more for their cause and more for their country. The abolition of all of the practices and institutions they so strenuously object to now will be merely a matter of diplomatic form and correspondence when the time comes that China can demonstrate to the world that she has a modern and efficient government, a modern judiciary, and is capable of taking care of all of those within her own boundaries. Declarations by the British Chamber of Commerce and other foreign associations have given sufficient evidence to substantiate this statement. The nations will vie with one another to accomplish this reform. It is toward this end that the energies of the progressive Chinese should be directed. They should get at the source of their difficulties rather than the international practices and problems that have resulted from them.

IT is not inapt to predict that the raising of the questions of the abolition of concessions and extraterritoriality at the Pacific Conference may

weaken and prejudice her case. It is evidently the belief of the ruling officials of Japan that it will do so for Japan has announced through press dispatches to the United States and elsewhere that, as the leading Far Eastern power, she will attempt to see that China gets justice by championing the abolition of extraterritoriality. In other words, Japan will speak for China first and if China brings up such matters it will be after the Japanese have prepared the field—knowing, undoubtedly, the reception awaiting them. It will only be a short time after the presentation of this case that experts will bring detailed reports of the bankruptcy of China, the existence of two pseudo-governments neither of them having power outside of their own district limits, of the chaotic condition of the country, the lack of laws or the powers to enforce them and similar matters. It is better that China ask to be permitted to rectify her internal short-comings undisturbed and ask for a reiteration of the Open Door doctrine equal opportunities for all. The Shantung question is a matter which most certainly should be submitted and settled, as should questions of the Liaotung lease and the Japanese spheres of influence. This may seem unfair to Japan if extraterritoriality is to be excluded but here it is a method of expansion—imperialistic territorial aggrandizement—endangering world peace that will be under discussion. Shantung and the Liaotung lease are merely examples of a plan of action. These territories are specific because they indicate what Japan will do in a larger way if she is permitted to pursue her "world empire" policy. Extraterritoriality, as interpreted by the nations possessing it, has never been used for territorial aggrandizement. The concessions granted have been developed by foreigners and Chinese alike as places habital from a foreign viewpoint, still their population is predominantly Chinese. It is possible that within the years to come, as China is gaining the right to be called a modern nation, that the cooperation between the foreigners and Chinese in the concessions will be a course of training for future national service to the latter.

President Hsu Shih-chang on the Pacific Conference

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

A hearty appreciation of the opportunity afforded by the Pacific Conference to remove the possibilities of friction and thereby promote international peace and good will, and the expression of the hope that a set of fundamental principles will be first laid down at the conference whereby all the problems, irrespective of their nature and regardless of the nations which present them, may be solved, constitute the gist of an important statement made by President Hsu Shih-chang of the Republic of China in response to a request from the writer for his views on this most momentous event.

This is President Hsu's first expression of opinion on the question. The Chinese Chief Executive has been reticent since he learned of President Harding's intention a month or so ago to call a conference to consider Pacific matters. During the interval, he has followed diligently all discussions of the lo'd and wise move. All of the important news and articles published abroad and in China have been translated into Chinese for his information. President Hsu has been showing as keen an interest in the event as the most patriotic citizen in this Republic.

"Convey to the peoples of the friendly nations the Chinese true love of peace and their expectation of great things from the conference" was the mandatory instruction which President Hsu gave toward the end of the statement. He wrote these words perhaps with the object of correcting the general impression created in foreign countries by mischief-makers that China was not interested in the conference. By virtue of his position and his classical education, he is reserved If not, he would have come to the point direct. His meaning, however, cannot be missed.

President Hsu's statement in full follows:

"The close connection of the Pacific and Far Eastern problems with the limitation of armaments has Prompted President Harding, of the United States of America, to call a conference at Washington D. C., to study their aspects and find a satisfactory solution thereof jointly. Acting upon instruction of Mr. Hughes, the Secretary of State, the American Charge d'Affaires at Peking sounded the opinion of this government on July 12, which naturally was not construed as an official invitation to China to participate at the conference. In reply, the government stated its appreciation of President Harding's efforts in striving for the world peace and added that China would be willing to join the conference.

"I feel certain that the people of the whole country, upon hearing this news, will gladly give approval to the action of their government. The conference will be immensely beneficial to the Far East and the world at large. The use of the conference method to settle international questions suits admirably the peaceful disposition and temperament of the Chinese people. Besides, the European War has taught a useful lesson to our citizens, who have witnessed its manyfold horrors and observed how the calamity was spread from one country to another until it became world-wide. The horror of the late war did not cease with its termination. Its effect upon humanity and civilization will linger long.

"Since the conclusion of the Great War, the world's attention has rapidly been concentrated upon the Pacific region. China is vitally concerned in the problems of the Pacific. Study the history of her foreign relationships for the last few decades and consider the most noticeable events which have happened of late, and you must agree with me that possibilities for international complications are undoubtedly in existence. Who knows but that international complications in the Pacific region will not disturb the peace of the entire world.

"If the countries concerned should still insist upon going in diametrically opposite directions and still refuse to formulate and agree upon fundamental principles for international relationships, peace in this quarter of the globe will be the first to be disturbed, but the world in general cannot expect to be immune from the resulting struggle. The consequent disorder will be of such magnitude that we tremble in a contemplation of it.

"I know that the people of this Republic are eagerly awaiting the gathering of statesmen from the Great Powers at Washington D C, in the near future to deliberate upon Pacific

affairs. I sincerely hope that a set of fundamental principles, based strictly upon international fairness and justice, will be made. In accordance with these principles, all the problems, irrespective of their nature and regardless of the nations which present them, should be solved. In accordance with them, all the disputes between two or more countries should likewise be adjusted peacefully.

"Hoping that such will be the program and result of the Pacific Conference, I, representing the entire population of China, welcome without the least reserve the conference called by President Harding. Convey to the peoples of the friendly nations the Chinese true love for peace, which underlies their welcome of the conference, and their expectation of great things therefrom."

Peking, August 14th.

The Constitution of the Far Eastern Republic

BY ORRIN KEITH

THE constitution of the Far Eastern Republic is of interest to students of the politics of this part of the world, as an expression of the ideas of state-making current among a great number of the world's population. It is of interest to students of political science everywhere. And it is of particular interest to the capitalist or merchant who considers the great financial possibilities in the development of the vast natural resources of eastern Siberia. Heretofore this constitution has been available to the English reader only in rough summary. The Foreign Office has been working on a translation, however, which when completed, will be published for distribution. This draft is now sufficiently near its final form so that a fair estimate of the instrument may be made.

At first reading one is impressed with the length of the document. It covers twenty-three pages of legal cap and is divided into 184 articles. As might be expected it contains many provisions which were better left to general legislation, following the precedent of a number of American state constitutions in this respect. For instance, four pages are devoted to the machinery of local government; two to a national auditing system; a page to the regulation of the hours of labor; and two and a half pages to the matter of budget and taxes. Not that these are not subjects of interest, even of great importance, but they are more properly in the field of legislation than of constitutional law.

"The supreme power of the state is vested in the people of the Far Eastern Republic." This is the "we the people" clause of the Siberian constitution. Who, then, are the people of the Far Eastern Republic? They are, (1), all Russian citizens born in the territory of the Republic; (2), All Russian citizens who were living the territory at the date of the declaration of independence (April 6, 1920); (3), All Russian citizens who came into the country after the declaration of independence or who shall come in after the publication of the constitution without taking steps to preserve their citizenship in Soviet Russia; (4), All Russian citizens living in the Chinese Eastern Railway zone who do not in a similar way acquire citizenship in Soviet Russia or some other country; and (5), All naturalized foreigners.

The legislative power in national affairs is vested in the National Assembly, which is elected by universal suffrage, of citizens over eighteen years of age including women. One member is chosen for each 15,000 of the population and the tenure is two years. The Assembly must meet on the first of February and the first of November of each year, oftener if it desires, and the length of its sessions is within its own discretion except that it must discontinue during the harvest season.

The powers of the National Assembly are enumerated as follows:

1. The enactment of laws governing state and social life.
2. The approval of treaties with foreign countries.
3. The regulation of the country's finances, internal and external.
4. The arrangement of the money system and the establishment of weights and measures.
5. The organization of the army.
6. Supreme control over the administration of the Republic.
7. The granting of amnesty.
8. The declaration of war and the conclusion of peace.
9. All other questions which the National Assembly shall deem necessary.

The National Assembly has all the power of the English House of Commons without the check of the House of Lords, but it must go to the country once every two years. In the matter of constitutional amendment only is it limited. Amendments must be passed by a two-thirds majority of a two-thirds quorum.

The executive powers of the Republic are delegated to body of seven men, called the "Government", who are elected by the National Assembly for a term of two years. This body is a curious mixture of theories of government embodied in the American President, the British Ministry and a city commission. It undoubtedly owes its origin, however, to the Russian custom of electing a presidium rather than a president after the Anglo-Saxon manner of organization. The chairman of the "Government" is the nominal head of the Republic.

This "Government" is endowed with the following powers:

1. The appointment and dismissal of all ministers and their assistants.
2. The appointment of diplomatic representatives.
3. The convocation of the National Assembly in extra session.
4. The granting of amnesty.
5. The publication of the laws passed by the National Assembly.
6. The promulgation of provisional laws when the Assembly is not in session.
7. The suspension or annulment of all orders of the Council of Ministers which they deem unconstitutional.

Once elected by the National Assembly, the government is to a certain extent beyond its control. There is no right of recall nor of reelection unless four of the members have retired. It can veto the laws enacted by the National Assembly and send them back for reconsideration if it deems them contradictory to the fundamental principles of the constitution. It requires a two-thirds majority to override this veto. When such a veto is overridden, however, any discussion as to constitutionality is apparently at an end for, although the courts are declared to be independent of the other organs of

government, their powers and procedure "are to be determined by law." In the case of the promulgation of provisional laws under item six above, such laws must be submitted to the next session of the Assembly immediately after it convenes and the Assembly may suspend or annul them.

The direct work of governmental administration is in the hands of a Council of Ministers whose numbers and functions are fixed by special laws except in the case of the Ministry of Nationalities, which is established by the constitution itself. At the present time there are fifteen members of the council. These are the Prime Minister and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, War, Interior, Public Health, Transport, Finance, Education, Labor, Commerce, Food Supply, Justice, Nationalities, Posts and Telegraph and Industry.

The Ministers individually and as a body are responsible not only to the government, but also to the National Assembly, and in case the latter withdraws its confidence, must resign. Ministers must answer all questions submitted by the Assembly and are subject to impeachment for criminal offences as well as to political responsibility.

A body consisting of the Government and the Council of Ministers corresponds to the American President and Cabinet and is vested with the following powers:

1. The general governance of the country and the direction of its domestic and foreign policies.
2. The organization of the military forces of the Republic.
3. Preliminary consideration of questions of peace and the adoption of measures for the defense of the Republic.
4. The contracting of loans, concessions, customs, commercial and other treaties subject of the approval of the National Assembly.
5. The drafting of a preliminary budget.

A large measure of local self-government is provided for and in actual practice, because of the lack of money on the part of the general government, the local powers are being increased even beyond the amount usually demanded. Powers locally exercised must be locally financed.

The general form of the local administrative organs follows very closely the national organization. There is a provincial assembly in each of the six provinces with one representative to each 2,500 citizens. This assembly exercises over provincial affairs practically the same control that the National Assembly does over national affairs. It elects a provincial board of administration corresponding to the "Government" which serves as the provincial executive. In addition to the duties in regard to provincial matters, this local government is charged with the enforcement of the laws of the central government.

In order to watch this last matter particularly and to maintain harmonious relations generally between the central government and the provinces, a species of proconsul, known as a provincial emissar, is appointed by the central government to each province. This emissar is vested with the power to "control" the actions of the local authorities and is in direct charge of all the authorities and instrumentalities of the central government within his province.

The smaller units, such as the county, the city and the village, all have their local assemblies, elected for two years in the case of the counties and the larger cities, and for one year in the rural districts. The village assemblies consist of all of the citizens of the village and are an exact parallel of the New England town meeting. They work through a committee chosen for not less than six months and not more than a year. These local assemblies will serve not only to manage local affairs but are excellent schools of citizenship for the more responsible work of the provincial and national assemblies.

An exceptional feature of local government is the provision granting the full right of "self-determination" to all native nationalities and national minorities. This can hardly mean what it says and is not to be looked upon as more than a grant of autonomy in internal affairs to those national groups who are sufficiently self-conscious and sufficiently organized to exercise it. It applies particularly to the Buriat-Mongols, who number about 100,000 and are organized into tribes in the neighborhood of Chita and Verkhne-Udinsk. They are to be assigned a special territory somewhat after the manner of the Indian Territory of former days in the United States and within that sphere will do largely as they please under the general supervision of the government represented by its Minister of Nationalities.

The judicial system is a distinct departure from the precedents of the Western nations. While the courts are declared to be independent of the other government organs, nevertheless the composition, powers and procedure of the courts and the qualifications and term of service of the judges are under the control of the legislature.

The interesting departure is that citizens of the Republic assist in the administration of justice not as jurymen but as judges. These are drawn by lot from the roster of citizens and each man must serve for ten cases. The regular judges handle all ex parte motions and probate matters but in any trial there must be at least two citizens associated with the judge, and in any case involving the heavier punishments, there must be six lay judges.

In the event of dissatisfaction, an appeal may be taken to a court composed of five of the regular judges sitting in bank. This court examines the record of the case and if in its opinion there has been an actual miscarriage of justice, it may send the case back for retrial before another judge. There is no appeal from the decision of this court and no decision must be reversed on matters of procedure only.

There has been no attempt to improve upon the system of costs, fees, and attorney representation which has become the chief object of criticism in the American courts. It has been transferred with all its evils to the courts of the new republic.

The bill of rights of the new constitution includes equality before the law; the abolishment of all class distinctions, class privileges and all civil and military titles; liberty of conscience, separation of church and state; free speech; freedom of the press; and right of assembly, to form unions and to strike. All citizens, their homes and correspondence are declared to be inviolable. The right of habeas corpus is provided for. Censorship of post, telegraph and telephone messages is forbidden. Right of changing the dwelling place and of free movement within or without the territory of the Republic is guaranteed except in cases provided by law. Bodily and capital punishment are forever forbidden. Each citizen has the right to use his native language in official communications and in private books. Foreigners are granted all the rights of citizens except as definitely restricted by law.

So far there is no radical departure from the established principles of democratic government in the West. When we come to Division V, however, with its provisions governing land, labor and the

economic system, we strike debateable ground. "Private ownership of land, forests, waterways and other national resources . . . is forever annulled. All land in whosesoever use or possession it may be is declared to be the property of the toiling people and forms the national funds."

"Here is communism!", say the unfriendly critics.

"The institution of private property is preserved. All citizens and private companies are guaranteed the inviolability of their movable and immovable properties and estates with the restrictions provided by the principal laws."

This is not communism, but can the two apparently contradictory provisions be reconciled? A glance at the historical aspect of the matter is of assistance. Before the Revolution, the best lands, mines and forests in Siberia were known as "cabinet lands." That is, they were held as the property of the Czar and his henchmen. These properties were held out of use altogether or worked by criminals. This situation gave point to the arguments of the advocates of socialism against speculation in land.

It was peasants themselves, the men who owned land and who wanted the privilege of owning land, that put the nationalization clause into the constitution. They followed it with the provision that "the fundamental and general principle of the right to work on the land is personal labor." The whole plan is directed toward the elimination of land apeculation and absentee landlordism. The man who uses the land has the right to what it produces subject to the eminent domain of the state.

The apparent conflict comes from the fact that the words which are translated "immovable properties and estates" do not in Russian as they do in English include land. They correspond rather to the term "fixtures" as used in connection with the law of real property. That is buildings, fences, wells, and other improvements to real property are the property of the one who builds them or his vendee. The title to the land itself remains in the state but the actual benefit from it accrues to the holder as long as he devotes it to a reasonable use.

The net result of the provisions and the actual intent of those who drew them is not far from the system of land holding in the United States with a highly progressive, beneficial use tax, such as is advocated now in many American states, superadded. Speculation in land is eliminated as a source of possible profit for capital in the Far Eastern Republic. Beyond that there is nothing in the constitution which need cause any fear for the safety of investments for actual development work.

Concessions are especially provided for in the consiitution. These may be for the exploitation of land, forests, waterways and other natural resources. They may be granted to individuals, societies or companies for any period not exceeding 36 years. Foreigners as well as citizens may secure concessions although, other things being equal, preference must be given to citizens of the Republic or of Soviet Russia, Companies are preferred to individuals. All concessions, in order to be valied, must receive the sanction of the National Assembly.

"Work is obligatory upon all citizens of the Republic." But when it is for an employer, it is to be done under various restrictions. A day's work must not exceed eight hours by day or six hours by night. Persons under eighteen or those engaged in unhealthful occupations must not work more than six hours a day. An uninterrupted weekly rest of forty-two hours must be provided. Overtime work is only allowed with the consent of the unions, except in agricultural labor, where more than eight hours, however, entitles the worker to extra compensation. No night work is allowed for men under eighteen and it is not permitted at all for women. Children under sixteen cannot be employed. Women must be released from manual work eight weeks before and eight weeks after confinement. In the case of other work the time is reduced to six weeks. Workers are entitled to a one month vacation on full pay after a year's work or to two weeks vacation after six months employment.

A minimum wage for all occupations is fixed from month to month by the government and all employers are bound to pay at least this wage. As the minimum wage is also obligatory upon the government itself, it is not likely for some years to be high enough to seriously affect private employers. In addition to the actual wage schedule, employers are required to pay to the government monthly as premium on the various forms of state social insurance a sum equal to 10 percent of their payrolls.

The power to levy taxes is vested in the National Assembly. The principle revenue is to be derived from progressive income tax, property tax, tax on title-deeds, inheritance tax, tax on surplus values, etc., and the income from state enterprises and monopolies. As the taxing body also has control over concessions, the concession contract may be so drawn as to set limits to the amount which can be taken by way of taxes during the life of the concession.

Universal military training on the militia system is compulsory for all male citizens between eighteen and forty-five years. The standing army shall consist of all male citizens of twenty years, who are enrolled for two years. Volunteers to the number prescribed by law are accepted. The formation and organization of the army are determined by the National Assembly but the supreme command is in the government.

All citizens and especially the laboring classes must be provided with an opportunity for a "broad education." Instruction in religious teachings and all religious services are forbidden in both government and private schools. Education is compulsory and free of charge for all children of school age. Coeducation is to be the rule in all government schools. All nationalities may introduce their own schools.

The flag is red field with the upper left hand quarter blue containing the characters A. B P. in red arranged in the form of a triangle.

Amendments may be proposed by one third of all the members of the National Assembly present at the place of its session; by any Provincial Assembly; by the Government; and by petition of 10,000 citizens. A two-thirds vote of a two-thirds quorum of the National Assembly is necessary to enact an amendment.

17-621

A China-Wide Outlook of the Tungting Lake War

BY PETER S. JOWE

If has been more than a mere wonder that Wang Chan-yuan, one of China's few Super-Tuchuns with dictatorial authority, could has been entirely dethroned from his high position of power and dignity as Tuchun of Hupeh province in the Yangtze Valley, by a movement led by a handful of his insurgent people. This after a struggle of only a fortnight along the border of Hupeh and Hunan provinces. Such circumstances show that no matter how colossal the power a militarist may seize he is not likely to remain in power long unless the interests of the people over whom he rules bordering the Tungting Lake are properly heeded. The recent war between Hunan and Hupeh provinces furnishes another striking example of what popular opinion can do in China as well as in other countries.

Since the mobilization of forces at Changsha, Hunan, press reports both in Chinese and English papers have been most conflicting and almost inextricably misleading. The great bulk of such confusing reports makes the muddle still worse, and readers are scarcely to glean from the big crop of circulating reports the few simple facts underlying the whole situation. The present imbroglio is rapidly developing, and the developments, which in many possible phases are being expected at every moment, are not of a sectional nature but will probably involve the whole country in the radical changes arising and in a political realignment. These developments are already shaping a new Yangtze situation, and other far reaching changes will follow in due course. It is no exaggeration to say that this political upheaval may be the biggest affair in China's Year Book for 1921. For all those who attempt to keep in close touch with China politics, the present situation is worth while watching.

A practical guide in this labyrinth of political intricacies covering the story from the beginning to its present stage serves well both for record-keeping and to clarify the muddle. The situation in a nutshell is as follows: Because of his objectionable rule in Hupeh for more than seven years, characterized by "squeezing" of public money, and suppression of popular opinion, the actions Tuchun Wang Chan-yuan of Hupeh have made him a friend to none in his province. Last year, when the Anfu civil governor of Hupeh was dismissed, the people of the province attempted to put in the vacated post a native of Hupeh, Hsia Shou-kang. Hsia was summarily removed from Hupeh by Wang, leaving a loss of face to Hupeh people. The mutinies at Ichang, two times within half a year, Wuchang and a dozen other districts in Hupeh by Wang's ill-disciplined troops, aroused the ire of Hupeh people to the breaking point, and resulted in the movement to oust Wang from Hupeh. Hupeh people sent representatives to see Wu Pei-fu about the matter. Later they went to Chao Heng-ti, commander of the neighboring province of Hunan, for military assistance in their campaign against Wang. After considerable time, plans were formulated at Changsha by Hupeh insurgents, mostly former Kuomintang leaders, in cooperation with Hunan commanders.

Though there were some Hupeh troops stationed in Hunan, whom they could use for their cause, money was lacking. Then they determined to solve this problem by a diplomatic method, which shows incidentally that the wisdom of the Southerners is superior to the brutality typified by Northern militarism. Chao Heng-ti then declared friendship with Wang, whose position was endangered after the mutinies. But in consideration of his friendship, Chao civily requested that Wang loan him money and ammunition to maintain his own position in Hunan. These Wang advanced liberally as gifts, not knowing that he was giving his enemies the wherewithall to defeat himself his own interests. The supplies gave the life necessary to the "oust-Wang" movement, and kindled the fire of a nation-wide squabble.

On July 22 Chao and his Hupeh insurgents met at Changsha and launched their expedition into Hupeh. Chiang Tso-ping and Kung Ken, both Hupeh Kuomintang men, headed the invading armies from Hunan, composed of allied Hupeh and Hunan troops with a majority of the latter. The news of attack from Chao Heng-ti came to Wang Chan-yuan, who was already fooled by his Hupeh enemies, as a thunderbolt from a clear sky, though it was only the descending of a long-gathering tempest. He at once gathered his troops, and marched to the Hupeh frontier. But his troops already showed signs of weakening and of disloyalty. Meanwhile Wang telegraphed Peking for immediate assistance, and this gave the Chihli faction a sound excuse for coming south to Wuchang to await the going of Wang after his defeat by his Hupeh enemies. Wu Pei-fu, the popular hero of China because of his distinguished service to China in doing away with the unpatriotic and pro-Japanese Anfu clique, wisely took into consideration the best choice for Hupeh Tuchun to succeed Wang Chan-yuan should be a man of Hupeh birth and Southern proclivity and aspirations, and consequently he sent Hsiao Yao-nan, Commander of the 24th Division and a henceman of Wu Pei-fu, who besides answering such qualifications, is a good and powerful commander.

Hsiao Yao-nan arrived at Hankow at a time when battle had already begun and when Wang was in the most trying hours of his life. He did not move to the fighting zone, though he was sent here by Wu Pei-fu under the pretext of rescuing Wang. The day went against the unfortunate Tuchun, and after successive engagements Wang's forces, totalling some 20,000, were completely routed from the fighting lines into the precincts of the provincial capital, Wuchang. Seeing that his day was passing and being disappointed by the failure of Chang Tso-ling, his staunch supporter and war-lord of Manchuria, to send him assistance at the eleventh hour, Wang tendered his resignation to Peking in a most earnest tone. The Peking government was in an awkward position when forced to give a decision on his resignation. To accept would make Chang Tso-ling angry, because he was left behind his Chihli rivals, who would seize the Yangtze supremacy. To reject was almost an impossibility, for the Chihli faction would get the control anyway because of the presence of their troops in Wuhan, and Wang would not be able to remain even though he wish to. Through some timely methods of placating Chang Tso-ling, Peking made a bold stroke in cancelling Wang's positions, and simultaneously appointing Hsiao Yao-nan, Tuchun of Hupeh and Wu Pei-fu, High Inspecting Commissioner of Lianghu Provinces, (Hupeh and Hunan). Thus the Gordian knot was cut.

The Chihli faction, headed nominally by Tsao Kun and essentially by Wu Pei-fu, the looming giant on China's political stage, thus gained a new foothold

on the Yangtze the most commanding position of power in Inland China. The gain of Chihlities means a tremendous loss to their rival party in North China, the Fengtien party headed by Chang Tso-ling, the uncrowned king of Manchuria, who did his best to prevent the Chihli ascendancy to power in Central China. Chang Tso-ling did order his Yangtze agent, the Anhwei Tuchun, Chang Wen-sen, to despatch troops to rescue Wang and thus maintain his influence there undiminshed. This was not done because, of serious impediments and other consequences that were feared to impairing the Anhwei influence of Chang Tso-ling altogether. It is seen then that the existing rivalry between Chihli and Fengtien factions is heating the atmosphere in the North.

Now way down in the South there is the injection of a new element into the affair. Encouraged by his recent successes with Lu Yung-ting of Kwangsi, Sun Yat-sen of the Canton government saw in the Lianghu struggle a ray of hope for his long unhatched and ambitious plans for a national constitutional government for China. Therefore he sent his Kuomintang representatives to stir up matters among the central provinces. Li Lieh-chun was appointed to attack Kiangsi, Yunnan, Kweichow, and Szechuen were also urged to take definite action to see that the insurgent movement in Hupeh was turned good account for their constitutional plans. Supplies of ammunition were also said to have reached Hunan from Canton, where Sun Yat-sen was reported to be making plans for a Southern expedition against the Peking government. Since the arrival of the report of Sun Yat-sen's aggressive project, no news has been received regarding its execution at Canton. Evidently Hunan since then has received no more supplies from Canton, since the Changsha Chamber of Commerce last week paid the Hunan commanders $200,000 to continue their military operations. But the lines that insurgents of Hupeh and their Hunan allies are following conclusively prove that they are of Southern encouragement and aspiration.

So this movement, first purely a provincial matter, has developed a national significance involving China from Manchuria in North China to Canton in the extreme South, and from Chengtu in Western China to the Lower Yangtze in the East. The underlying movement is no longer one for ousting a tuchun from office, but a national question tending to shake the very foundations of the existing government at Peking. What the insurgent elements of Hupeh now want, what Hunan declares she stands for, and what other provinces in China are expected to follow suit in asking for, is a more liberal government of a self-governing nature, not interlarded with militaristic ingredients. This outcry is gradually ground in many provinces in China.

Hunan some months ago prepared its constitution, and Hupeh has one drafted by the present insurgent leaders. Other provinces are also making theirs, and it will not be long before each province will make one adapted for and by itself. Chao Heng-ti of Hunan recently said the following in his circular despacth to Peking and various provinces:

"In order to settle the Chinese political situation once for all, a "Kuo-min-ta-hui," or National Citizens Convention should be convened at Hankow, or any other suitable city to be mutually selected and agreed upon by the Northern and Southern delegates. The members of the convention would have full power and authority to discuss and draft, first, a provincial constitution for the various provinces. They would then assemble again for the drafting of a permanent national constitution for the Republic of China in the same way as the American Philadelphia Convention, which laid the foundation of the American constitution for the United States of America."

Now as the situation stands at the time of writing, Hupeh insurgents and their Hunan allies insist on having self-government of the purest type introduced into Hupeh, refusing to accept Hsiao Yao-nan as their new Tuchun. Wu Pei-fu has come to Hankow from Loyang, and is now urging the Hupeh-Hunan allied leaders to make a compromise instead of resuming an unnecessary warfare. He has wired the Kuomintang and other leaders of the Hupeh liberal movement to settle the matter at a conference in a peaceful way which will be more profitable to both parties. His success in what he calls "armed mediation" it is yet too early to prognostigate, but because of his affiliation with most of the present leaders of Hupeh and Hunan, there is reason to be optimistic. Besides, Wu Pei-fu has back of him right in Wuhan heavy troops that are ready to take action at any moment should Wu Pei-fu fail to bring about a compromise and settlement of the quarrel.

Wu Pei-fu, it will be remembered, attempted to call a People's Convention after the debacle of the Anfu gang last summer, to settle all national questions of China, and bring about unification in China. Due to various opposition, he did not accomplish much at that time. With his ascendancy to the virtual control of the Yangtze Valley in addition to his power in North China, with his usual wisdom and sound decision, backed by a national reputation as China's most hopeful military leader, Wu Pei-fu may arrive at a sweeping change in his career to take a patriotic course that will lead China out of its present painful period of chaos and disunion. What the Chinese at large are expecting of him is that he will utilize his present power and prestige to unify the country, found a strong national government along constitutional lines, and unite the various fragments of China into a composite whole before the forthcoming Pacific Conference if possible.

Chinese Preparations for Pacific Conference

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

THE leading citizens of China are unsparing in their efforts to prepare the case of China for the Pacific and disarmament conferences at Washington D.C., in November. The officials at Peking, who usually consider procrastination and inactivity a virtue, have discarded their age-long belief, rolled up their sleeves and are tackling the most urgent problem of the day with a gratifying whole-heartedness. Preparations in a feverish haste for the forthcoming event of magnititude are discernable everywhere.

For the moment, the internal trouble has been relegated to the background. So important a political change as the situation in Hupeh, affecting the central Yangtse region as a result of the downfall of General Wang Chan-yuan, one of the three militarists loyal to Peking, has not been viewed in the proper prospective. The leaders of the Chinese are devoting their whole attention to such questions as who should attend the Pacific conference on behalf of China, what he or they should say or should not say at the conference, and how should the support of the Powers be obtained in an attempt to find ways and means to stop further encroachments upon the sovereign rights of China and at the same time to recover that which has been lost previously.

Party prejudices are being forgotten and party leaders who hitherto have been uncompromising are now ready to enter into mutual cooperation in furthering the interests of China, which appear to them to be at stake in the approaching Washington conference. The Chin Pu Tang, or the Progressive, Party has been organizing an association to consider the Pacific questions. The Chiao Tung Hsien, or Communications Party, has been trying to do the same thing. The people who have been affiliated with the Kuo Min Tang have been promoting similar organizations.

Such associations as the Pacific Conference Association and the association to discuss Pacific questions have rapidly sprung into existence. Under the leadership of Yeh Kung-cho, former Minister of Communications, one of them was formed on August 4 at Peking, and its membership includes: Dr. C. T. Wang, one of the Chinese delegates to the late Versaille Peace Conference; Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court: and Liang Shih-yi, former Director-General of the Customs Administration. The object of Mr. Yeh's association has been declared to be the arousing of the attention of the people and the supporting of the diplomatic policy of the government at the conference.

At one of the meetings of the aforementioned organization, it was decided to despatch telegrams to the Chinese Students Alliances in America, France and England soliciting their assistance in making the situation abroad with relation to the case of China better understood in this country. In a telegram to Dr. Wellington V. K. Koo, Chinese Minister at London, the association said: "The Pacific Conference greatly concerns the future of China. The distance and time have cut us off from close contact with the world's actual condition thereby affecting the accuracy of our conception and our views. We, therefore, request you to give us constant advice and to assist us by supplying needed and useful intelligence."

In an effort to coordination the activities of all these associations scattered over the country, an attempt is being made to organize a people's convention. Leading Chinese are working along this line in various directions. If their efforts are successful, the convention will be held at Shanghai in the near future, and will be attended by representatives of all the provinces. A suggestion has been made at Peking to assemble as soon as possible delegates of the provincial assemblies, the agricultural associations, the chambers of commerce, the educational associations, all of which are believed to be more representative of the Chinese people than any other organizations to make out a program for China at the Pacific conference, and then to obtain an acceptance of it by the government.

Simultaneously a commission to prepare the Chinese case has been created in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with Vice-Minister Liu Shu-hsun as chairman and Dr. Philip Tyau, new Minister to Cuba, as vice-chairman. Members of the different Ministries which have anything to do with the conference will likely be invited to participate at the discussions to be held under the auspices of the commission. The Waichiaopu commission, it is presumed, will keep itself open for the reception of any suggestions which the people's associations may make. In this way there should be mutual cooperation between them.

Several Chinese daily papers with the sole aim of discussing China's relationship with the Pacific Conference and promoting China's interests in connection with it have been recently established. The *New Pacific* is the name of one paper just launched into the world of journalism, edited by Liang Chiu-sui, managing director of the *Peking Leader*, an English paper at that city. Among the supporters of the publication are Liang Chi-chiao, former Minister of Justice and Finance; Wang Ta-hsieh, former Minister of Foreign Affairs and former chairman of the Diplomatic Commission in the President's Office; Hsiung Hsi-ling, former Prime Minister and former Minister of Finance.

The editors of the *New Pacific*, in their announcement, offered its columns to the public as a medium for the exchange of views on the Pacific Conference, pointed out the importance of the occasion to China, and stated that there were so many problems for consideration at the conference which require much sifting and condensation before they could be presented before the gathering of the representatives of the countries bordering on the Pacific. *The Pacific Daily* is the name of another publication which has just been founded for the same purpose. Minister Yeh's association is backing it. Undoubtedly similar papers have been or will be published shortly in other cities of China.

For the creation of a uniform public opinion in favor of a certain foreign policy, the editor of the *Ching Pao*, Shao Chung-ching a progressive journalist, has been publicly soliciting articles on the subject of China and the Pacific Conference. He has offered three prizes for the best essays, namely, $200, $100, and $50, and asked that all the manuscripts for the contest be in the hands of the judges before the end of August. Mr. Shao has specified that the discussion in the prize essays must be confined to these four questions: (1) what should the people expect from the Pacific Conference: (2) what should be their attitude in the event of the Chinese popular views being desregarded by the Conference; (3) the possible outcomes of the conference; and (4) the organization of the Chinese delegation for the conference.

Conversations with leaders of these various organizations have elicited the information that some of their members, who are well versed in foreign languages, will be sent to America to be observers and to assist the Chinese delegation unofficially. This, they stated, was one of the things which they could do for China, and was in a way quite practical. It is anticipated that between fifty and a hundred organization representatives will endeavor to be at Washington D. C., during the conference if shipping accomodations are available.

The government has not been indifferent to the matter of the sending of a large delegation to the American Capital. An estimate of the travelling expenses of the delegation was submitted at one of the Cabinet meetings last week. The figure is rather big. The estimate calls for $200,000, which, if appropriated by the government, will be sufficient to despatch to America fifty men. Their stay in the United States will perhaps cost more than that amount. The Ministry of Finance is busy trying to get money.

Aside from the question of the matters to be brought up at the conference, which is receiving their serious attention, both the government and the people, are considering intently the personnel of the Chinese delegation. The consensus of opinion is that Dr. W. W. Yen, Minister of Foreign Affairs, should be the clief delegate, to be assisted by Dr. Wellington Koo, and other capable Chinese. The candidates for the positions of other delegates most acceptable are: C. T. Wang, Dr. Wang Chung-hui, C. C. Wu,

son of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, and Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to America. It will take some time before the choice can be made. Many political moves will have to be made in the meantime.

Some patriotic private Chinese citizens as well as government officials have been attempting to avail themselves of this occasion to bring about a unification of the country. Telegraphic appeals for conciliation between the North and the South are flashed under the sea and over the land continuously with the object of hastening the union in order that China may present a solid front at the conference an essential to the success of the Chinese cause. The talk of the sending of a Southern delegation to Washington is much deplored in North China.

Views are freely expressed that the Northern and Southern delegates to the Washington conference will work in harmony and present the Chinese case jointly. . Those who attended the Versailles Conference said that the Chinese of different political hues in Europe during the conference cooperated admirably although at the time of their departure from China they entertained hostile feelings towards each other. Far away from their home land, the Chinese delegates, irrespective of the authorities giving them the appointment, will usually forget the animosity arising from the internal troubles and get together and work together in the furtherance of China's national interests.

The growing national consciousness, which is the motive power for the patriotic movement now afoot, is welding the people together. Whether it will also move the hearts of politicians who are controlling the government in South China and the government in North China and drive them together to face the outside world as a unit at this critical moment remains to for the events of the next few weeks to determine Preparations for the Chinese case for the Washington Conference in Peking as well as in Canton indicate that it will.

Peking, August 13th.

The Provincial Self-government Movement

BY HSIEH FANG-KWEI

WHILE Canton has just completed a military campaign against Kwangsi warlords for the self-government of Kwangsi people, Hunan is now carrying war into Hupeh for the same cause. A "self-government army" has recently been organized by Hupeh people aiming at the termination of the military regime in that province. The popular phrase of provincial self-government, thus voiced by the trumpet in the Yangtze Valley, resounds loud everywhere.

The self-government movement is nothing more than a part of the so-called federation movement, a movement for the organization of China into a federal state. The former is often identified with the latter, although the latter is broader in its scope. "A federation of self-governing provinces" is the phrase which indicates the ultimate aim of the movement. In order to understand the self-government movement, it should be studied as a part of the federation movement.

The federation movement in China is as old as the Republic. During the Revolution of 1911 many provinces declared their independence. The Delegates Convention, first called in Shanghai and later removed to Nanking, was composed of delegates from the independent provinces to direct the work of the revolution; and it reminds us of the Continental Congress of the colonies at the time of American independence. The conditions at that time were very favorable for the formation of a federal state. Many politicians in the South advocated the organization of a federation with the independent provinces as units. Kiangsu and Chekiang had each adopted a provisional provincial constitution and elected their own governors as a step toward that goal. The revolution, however, came to a speedy settlement, and the federation movement was brought to a temporary lull by public criticism. People at that time considered the agitation for federation as detrimental to union.

When the first Parliament was in session in 1913, the question of federation was made a subject of hot debate between Kuomingtang and Chinputang parliamentarians with the former on the affirmative and the latter on the negative side. At that time there were two rival parties in Chinese politics competing for supremacy. They were the Peiyang Military party and the Revolutionary party (later transformed into Kuomintang), respectively headed by Yuan Shih-kai and Sun Yat-sen. These two antagonistic forces have been and are still at work and they were mainly responsible for all past political conflicts, whether of principle or of interest. Peking was then under the control of the Peiyang Military party although most southern provinces were under Kwomingtang influence. A centralization of power in the Central government at Peking would have caused annihilation of Kuomintang influence in the provinces. Kuomintang politicians, being highly suspicious of Yuan Shih-kai's attitude, were conscious of this vital issue. Therefore, in opposition to Yuan's policy of centralization, they agitated for a federal form of government which would ensure and legalize the autonomous position of the provinces. The Chinputang, being a pro-government party, opposed federation bitterly on the plea that a strong union was needed for China. The quarrel was ended by the dissolution of the Parliament

After the dissolution, Kuomintang politicians, joined by some Chinputang politicians, continued to propagate the theory of federation, in various periodicals. Their arguments were generally serene and unbiased inasmuch as they had retired from active politics and had time for quiet reflection. It is impossible to reproduce their arguments here, the main points of which will be discussed elsewhere in this article. Suffice to say these periodicals did a great deal in popularizing the federation theory.

With the reconvocation of the Parliament after Yuan Shih-kai's death, the old quarrel between Kuomintang and Chinputang parliamentarians over the question of federation was revived with increased bitterness. Premier Tuan Chi-jui, successor of Yuan Shih-kai as Peiyang military leader; was not any more tolerable than his predecessor in the eyes of Kuomintang politicians. The latter insisted upon the insertion of the provincial system in the permanent constitution so as to make China a federal state. Chinputang parliamentarians allied themselves with Peiyang military potentates in advocating for a strong centralized government. Checkmated by their Chinputang colleagues in the Parliament and threatened by the shining arms of Peiyang warlords behind the scenes, the Kuomingtang politicians failed to carry out their project. Their agitation was put to an end by the second dissolution of the Parliament.

In spite of the dissolution, the federalists have since kept winning adherents to their faith through the wielding of the pen. Lately even Chinputang

leaders, who were once bitter opposers of federalism, have gradually changed their views and begun to preach the virtues of this doctrine. Today one can hardly find a single article in Chinese newspapers and magazines that opposes federation. The triumph of federalism can be said complete so far as public sentiment is concerned.

So far the federalists have worked to introduce the federal system in the permanent constitution. The center of gravity of the state is not in the central government but in the provinces. So long as the provinces are in the hands of military tuchuns who can cause the dissolutions of parliaments and disregard constitutional provisions, there will be no genuine federation. If the federalists are to succeed at all, they must begin their work from the individual provinces. The provinces must be first liberated from the arbitrary rule of tuchuns before any constitutional government is possible, centralized or federal. In order to build a federal state there must be first "states" as units of the federation. Each province must be organized into a state governed by the people according to a constitution. A well known federalist, Chang Tung-sen, writing editorially in *The China Times*, says: "We were mistaken in that it was not necessary to have states first in order to have a federal state. Now we realize that we must create states first and then proceede to form the federal state." To make every province a self-governing state is an absolutely necessary step in the formation of a federation, otherwise, the result will be a league of independent tuchuns instead of a genuine federation of self-governing provinces.

The idea of provincial self-government as the first step towards federation did not come to the minds of Chinese politicians until the downfall of Anfuites last summer. The causes of this movement and events that have lead to it can be best understood by studying the self-government movement in Hunan, the cradle of this movement.

The geographical situation of Hunan and the restless warlike spirit of its people have made it a field of repeated military operations, during the ten years of the Republic. The fighting that has taken place in Hunan has been attended by looting, fire, deeds of violence, rape, massacre, and all varieties of atrocities inflicted by Northern soldiers. The whole province has been devastated. Moreover, Hunan has been governed by Northern tuchuns appointed from Peking, who were as brutal as they were corrupt. Although they were succcessively driven away at the point of bayonet, the damage they have done and the sufferings they have brought to the province can never be made good. All these served to kindle in the hearts of the people there a deep hatred towards military rule and the existence of soldiers. Provincialism loomed high. "Away with the Northern tuchuns" and "Hunan for Hunanese" became the cries of the people.

The last tuchun (Northern) that made good his escape from Hunan was the notorious Anfu Tuchun Chang Chin-yao. Before he was driven away, Hunan was in a most sad and chaotic state, being divided into six sections under the control of hostile military commanders, both Northern and Southern. There was altogether approximately 150,000 soldiers and the burden of supporting them rested mainly upon the shoulders of the Hunan people. At that time Gen. Wu Pei-fu, now styled the man of the hour, was in southern Hunan with his seasoned troops. He came into cordial relations with a Southern commander, Gen. Chao Heng-ti, now the champion of the self-government cause of Hupeh people. Through Gen. Chao, a secret agreement was made between Southern Army and Gen. Wu Pei-fu, according to which, Wu was to withdraw his troops to the north so as to give Hunan army a free hand to oust Tuchun Chang Chin-yao. It has been said that Gen. Wu had reached a secret under standing with Gen. Chao as to future policies in politics. Recently it was reported that Gen. Wu has said concerning the present Hupeh-Hunan crisis that he had once made an agreement with Gen. Chao according to which, Wu would undertake the task of uniting North while Gen. Chao was to unite the South through the provincial self-government movement. This gives some idea of the alleged secret understanding.

Hunan was finally freed from the yoke of the tyrannical tuchun and was given a new lease of life. Having survived repeated ordeals of fighting fire, the people in Hunan began to plan for a lasting peace and safety. The Peking government was not to be trusted, because it had appointed tyrannical tuchuns to oppress the people. The Canton government had lost its constitutional luster, and Hunan had already paid heavily for her attachment to the Constitutional cause, Hunan was not willing to make further sacrifices for a cause the accomplishment of which was doubtful. From their earnest desire for peace and tranquility, people in Hunan advocated the adoption of the "Hunan Doctrine." Hunan would fight against any outside interference in its own affairs and at the same time would refrain from interfering other provinces. Militarists were responsible for the past civil strifes. Soldiers, although instrumental to militarists, are dangerous to society. In order to have peace militarists must not be allowed to rule and soldiers must be disbanded. "Down with the Tuchun System" and "away with the soldiers" appealed strongly to the public. Official rule had a long dirty record and the people decided to take matters into their own hands. The "self-determination of the people" was another universal demand. Such was the psychology of Hunan people immediately after their emancipation from the despotism of Anfu Tuchun.

The moment was favorable for people in Hunan to work for self-government. Soon after their emancipation the Chihli-Anfu conflict took place, which resulted downfall of Anfuites. The Peking government became virtually a protectorate of two warlords, Generals Tsao Kun and Chang Tso-lin, and was too impotent to have an hand in Hunan affairs. On the other hand, there had been a split in the Canton government which under the leadership of Chun Chuen-hsuin might collapse at any moment; and Hunan had no fear from that quarter. Therefore, Hunan authorities were in a position to proclaim their autonomy, and to be neutral seemed to be the best way of not offending Peking and Canton. So far as the legal status of the two governments were concerned, neither Peking nor Canton could have a better claim and Hunan was fairly justified in becoming autonomous.

Without adhering to Peking or Canton, the Hunan government had neither legal authority nor outside sanction; and its power might become an object of contention among rival leaders. Some sanction must be secured, and Hunan authorities were for a time wavering between invoking the mandate of the people (to proclaim self-government) and seeking sanction from Peking. Meanwhile a new factor entered into the situation and that was Kuomingtang. During this time Kuomintang politicians were looking for new fields of activity in the southwestern provinces, for they had broken away from Canton government which was monopolized by

Chun Chuen-hsuin's party. As soon as Hunan was liberated from hands of Peking, they flocked to Hunan and took leading part in agitating for self-government. The adoption of self-government would prevent Hunan from going over to the side of Peking and it was in keeping with Kuomintang's old policy of federation. Their agitation was responded to by the press and the people, Student demonstrations, mass meetings, and petitions went together, Insurrection threatened to break out. If the Hunan authorities had been as ignorant and selfish as most of the Northern militarists, the agitation might have been quenched by muzzling the press, stabbing the students and forbidding meetings. Fortunately they were educated, enlightened and had some regard for the welfare of the province. In deference to public opinion, self-government was proclaimed in a telegram which announced to the country that Hunan was going to lead the movement for self-government.

Provincial self-government and a federation of self-governing provinces became at once a popular topic everywhere in the country. Newspapers and magazines were for a time full of comments, discussions, suggestions concerning this problem, Hunan's move towards self-government was favorably received by the press with the exception of those papers that were connected with the Peking government.

Soon after the proclamation of self-government, a constitutional convention was called to draft a provincial constitution. The draft constitution was completed in April of this year and it has been referred to the Hunan Constitution Revision Convention. The work of revision will be completed soon and after that it will be referred to the people for ratification. In this constitutional work the Kuomintang is not the only party that is interested. Both Chinputang and Tsen Hso Hui politicians have been active. It is hoped that when the constitution is completed it will satisfy all parties, since they have all worked in its making.

A summary of the causes of self-government movement as found in Hunan is: The first great cause must be found in the lack of a legal and powerful central government. With of passing any judgement upon the rival claims of both the Northern and Southern governments as to the constitutionality of their authority, it is very clear that neither Peking nor Canton are widely recognized as the government *de jure* in the strict sense. In the eyes of tuchuns and super-tuchuns the existence of the Central government at Peking is only a matter of expediency, and they feel themselves fairly justified in taking independent actions any time they want. Moreover, neither Peking or Canton are strong enough to exercise actual control over the provinces supposed to be under their jurisdiction. As a consequence of this every province has to look after its own interests and there is no higher authority that is in a position to redress its grievance against another province. The Central government being destitute of legal authority and actual strength, the province are forced to become autonomous almost automatically.

The oppression of militarism serves as the second cause of the self-government movement. During the ten years of the Republic, militarism has always been in the ascendancy. Tuchuns and super-tuchuns wield a despotic Power and ride roughshod over the rights of the people, who by taxation are reduced to poverty to support soldiers even though they are a great menace to the peace of society. Ten years of civil war have brought immense suffering to the people. Military rule is the greatest evil in the country and the demand for its abolition has become universal. Official rule is not less hated by the people than military rule because of its deep rooted corruption and inefficiency. Self-government is therefore sought as a substitute for both.

The third cause is to be found in the general awakening of the people to their responsibility in governmental affairs. The spread of education and an increasily rapid dissemination of Western civilization in China have wrought wonders upon Young China. Some of the older foreign residents in China are accustomed to judge her by impressions received before the Revolution or even before the Sino-Japanese war, or by taking as their standard of judgement those wide-sleeved and long-finger-nailed old type men without taking into consideration the young generation. It is, of course, a gross mistake. China today is an entirely different nation from China under the Manchu Regime. It is the younger generation that is constantly pushing to the front. Young men in China are demanding the right to take the reins of government into their own hands.

The long propaganda campaign of the federalists for the formation of a federal state can be mentioned as a fourth cause of the present movement. The fifth cause is Kuomingtang agitation for federation as a part of a strategic move to alienate provinces from the control militarists in the North. The last but not the least important cause is the gradual breaking down of old parties, especially the Peiyang Military Party and Kuomintang. In this breaking down many political and military leaders, having been released from any definite allegiance, seeking to act independently from either the North or South, and find a good cause to serve in the self-government movement.

The above six causes form approximately the conditions of, to use a mathematical term, the formula of self-government movement. If in any province the six conditions of the formula are satisfied, it is practically certain that this province will by force of circumstances become a self-governing province, provided, however, the military leaders of the province possess certain degree of enlightenment. The truth of this statement will be shown in the study of self-government movement in other provinces.

Before discussing this movement in other provinces its meaning and scope should be defined first. The provincial self-government movement in its present form may be defined as an endeavor on the part of each province to substitute constitutional government for arbitrary military rule with the ultimate aim of uniting China into a federation of self-governing provinces independent of and supplanting the activities of Peking and Canton Its scope can be said to include the following: (1) compilation of a provincial constitution; (2), abolition of tuchun system; (3), abstention from entanglement with the policy of unification adopted by Peking and the cause of the constitution upheld by Canton; (4), promotion of self-government in provinces that are still under military control; (5), A temporary informal alliance of self-governing provinces for mutual protection; (6), federation of self-governing provinces in the end.

Soon after Hunan proclaimed self-government, Szechuen followed suit. Formerly Szechuen was under the thumb of the Yunnan military potentate, Gen. Tang Chi-yao. Last year the people of Szechuen drove all Yunnan troops of occupation out of their province. Gen. Hsiung Keh-wu, who led the movement against Yunnan troops, was an enlightened military man and had no definite attachment to either

North or South. After some hesitation he proclaimed self-government for Szechuen in deference to the wishes of the people who had suffered as much as the Hunan people at the hands of militarists. Yunnan was soon after liberated from the yoke of Gen. Tang Chi-yao, Tuchun of that province. Similiar circumstances as in Hunan and Szechuen led this province to the abolition of the tuchunate and proclamation of self-government. In a like manner, Kweichow Province also became a self-governing province. Kwantung was liberated from the iron clutch of Kwangsi warlords last winter, and the people there expressed a strong desire for self-government. On account of undue Kuomintang influence and the presence of the Canton government there, Kwantung has not yet been able to join hands with the self-governing provinces, who recognize no central government. Although the tuchunate was abolished and the province is just as self-governing as any self-governing province, Kwantung has not begun its work of compiling its provincial constitution. Gen. Chen Chun-ming, commander-in-chief and Civil Governor of Kwangtung, is said to be in sympathy with Gen. Chao Heng-ti and other self-government leaders.

Recently Chekiang, a province under the control of Northern forces, has gone over to the side of the self-governing provinces. Gen. Lu Ying-hsiang, Tuchun of Chekiang, was formerly a member of Anfu Club; but since the downfall of Anfuites, he has been neutral in all the disputes between North and South. He is a comparatively enlightened militarist and since he belongs to no particular party in power, he has become susceptible to the influence of self-government movement. Meanwhile many former Kuomintang politicians, who were dissatisfied with the Canton government under Dr. Sun, have flocked to Chekiang. Since they are opposed to Peking and at the same time not in sympathy with Canton, they are planning and agitating for self-government. Dr. Sun's men and the Anfu intrigues might have also been responsible for Chekiang's decision to break away from Peking. About three months ago Gen. Lu issued a telegram denouncing the parliamentary election ordered by Peking, and this was tantamount to a declaration of war upon the Peking government. Self-government was soon proclaimed. Under the leadership of Dr. C. T. Wang a draft provincial constitution was completed just few weeks ago. It is now referred to a committee for revision.

Kwangsi and Hupeh have just been released from the clutches of two illiterate and despotic warlords, and are expected to be in the family of self-governing provinces soon. The provincial legislatures are now proposing to draft constitutions for these provinces. Thus the self-government movement is gradually creeping northward and its further developments will be attended with great interest.

The forces that are promoting self-government are the self-governing provinces, the Canton government, and Gen. Wu Pei-fu. In order to strengthen their own positions the self-governing provinces are forced to win adherents to their cause. For sometime the attitude of Canton government under Dr. Sun was not very friendly towards this movement, probably for the reason that self-governing provinces refused to acknowledge its authority. It was not until spring of this year that Dr. Sun publicly announced his sympathetic attitude towards provincial self-government. The fact that Kwantung has not yet begun the work of a provincial constitution makes one doubt the real intention of Kuomintang politicians who have been agitating zealously for this movement. Wu Pei-fu's stand in this movement is favorable, and the reason why he advocates self-government may possibly be explained by his alleged secret understanding with Gen. Chao Heng-ti, the champion of the self-government cause of Hupeh people. Gen. Wu is still under the control of Northern military superiors, and accordingly can not transform his intention into action now. He may be the man behind the scene and may have up his sleeve the scheme of reconstructing China through self-government but he is too prudent to reveal his true position as the time is not ripe. Other parties, like the Chinputang and Chen Hso-hui, are in favor of this movement although they do not seem as zealous as the forces mentioned above.

The ultimate aim is, as said before, a federation of self-government provinces. As to the advisability of making China into a federal state, the federalists argue that the unwieldly size of the country, the historical positions of the provinces the wide differences in geography, climate, the temperament of the people and local interests, and the futility of uniting China with force, all tend to show that union is possible only through federation. At present a federation is gradually becoming a reality and under the existing conditions there is possibly no better way of uniting the country than through a federation of self-governing provinces.

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

How the Shanghai Press Views the Conference

That the Pacific Conference specially called by President Harding for the adjustment of certain issues, with which the future destiny of world peace is interwoven, will have far-reaching effects in China is a problem the importance of which has not been overlooked either by the Chinese government or by press of the country. For the present moment the aspects of the conference which particularly engage the attention of the Chinese press are: first, the question of the national status of China vis-a-vis the internal disorders of her own household, and second, the question of China's attitude towards Japan between now and the date of the conference in view of the advocacy in certain quarters of direct negotiations with Japan as an experiment for testing Japan's political conscience.

Referring to the repeated warnings of China's foreign well-wishers that the unification of the country will greatly strengthen China's position at the Pacific Conference, bewailing the split between the North and South and urging that both political camps should "get together" the *Shun Pao*, Shanghai, comments thus on the situation: "Whether the result of the conference will add to the blessings or misfortunes of this country is a matter that will be largely influenced by the situation in which the country finds itself. If it is in a settled condition, the delegates will be inspired with courage and eloquence but if the country's affairs are in a muddled state, little can be accomplished even if the delegation were to be composed of the celebrated orators in both hemispheres."

The theoretical side of the suggestion that a national conference should be convened in order to give

the people an opportunity of expressing their views with regard to the issues to be placed before the conference, is seemingly not adequately supported by considerations on the practical side. The ousting of Tuchun Wang Chan-yuan from the political arena in Central China, leaving behind him certain issues, the settlement of which will in all probability require armed intervention, is thus interpreted by the *Chung Hua Hsin Pao* Shanghai as the beginning of a new episode of intense warfare: "There is an organized campaign in Hupeh to compel General Wu Pei-fu to sever his connections with Peking and to abolish the Tuchunate. If Wu yields, Chang Tso-lin, the Mukden chieftain, will have an excellent opportunity to rush an army to Hupeh to wage war on his rival. The result will be an appeal for reinforcements on the part of Wu to Chang as he could not accept the terms imposed by the Hupeh military elements and will not agree to withdraw the Chihli troops from that province. Hunan on the other hand will join hands with the Kwangtung government. Then two powerful combinations will meet in a desperate struggle when the prospects of peace will be very remote. Under the circumstances the convocation of a national conference to deal with the question of the Pacific Conference is an impossibility."

Although it is reported that in his recent call on Dr. W. W. Yen at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the subject of the Pacific Conference, Mr. Obata, the Japanese Minister, has merely spoken on the high aims of the conference and has made no mention of any desire for direct negotiations, the talk of direct negotiations, from whatever source inspired, is in the air and is the subject of an earnest debate between the *Chung Hua Hsin Pao* and the *Shang Pao*, Shanghai, the former favoring and the latter opposing direct negotiations, each advancing various arguments to support its contention. The *Chung Hua Hsin Pao* says: "Let us enter into direct negotiations with Japan provided she desires such a course and provided the negotiations will be conducted openly. It will give China a chance to make an emphatic statement that should have been made before, namely, the condition or conditions under which alone the restoration of Shantung are acceptable to China. If the result is unsatisfactory to us, we will still have the right to put our case before the conference at Washington. By agreeing to direct negotiations we shall be able to defeat the argument by which the Japanese seek to mislead the Powers, namely, that she is desirous of restoring Shantung to China but China has always been reluctant to receive it back...There is also a glimmer of hope that through the mutual contact incidental to the direct negotiations, the Japanese popular conscience will be aroused to thoughts of friendship, reason and justice with a possible development in the nature of a fundamental modification of Japan's China policy. Even if an unconditional surrender proves to be unfeasible, we can hope that the surrender will take place under conditions that are comparatively speaking more advantageous to China. In taking the case to Washington, we have to bear in mind factors such as these: Will the decision of the international court in Washington be thoroughly satisfactory to us? Will Japan abide by the decision of the international court? To what extent can China rely on the support of the other nations? How can we be assured of ultimate triumph?" The views of opposition are expressed by the *Shang Pao* as follows:—"We emphatically oppose all suggestion of direct negotiations with Japan and in this we feel we are voicing the sentiments of the people. Once you have direct negotiations, you run the risk of admitting Japan's right of succeeding Germany in Shantung—a privilege conferred on her by the Versailles treaty which for that very reason was not signed by China. Our contemporary is self-contradictory by talking of referring the Shantung case to Washington if the direct negotiations end in a rupture and by uttering in the same breath the possibility of a settlement on terms that are "comparatively speaking" more advantageous to China. The time between now and November 11 is too precious to be dissipated in directing the nation's attention to a course of action which we have all along condemned. The case must be fought out in an international court because Japan has robbed us when the world was engulfed in a gigantic struggle. The *Chung Hua Hsin Pao* seems to think that after the direct negotiations have failed, China will be better enabled to expose Japan's iniquities. Why after the failure of direct negotiations when Japan, past master in the art of inventing canards, will be able to put forth further misleading statement? Why refuse the booty when it is voluntarily restored by the repentant robber?—it is asked. Our reply is that since it has been a case of robbery and since we are without proofs that the restitution is actuated by genuine repentance, the adjustment can only take place in an international court, especially since our prosecution has already been inaugurated at Versailles.

F. Z.

What the Japanese are Thinking

The term myriad-minded would probably be the most apt description of the press of Japan in connection with the Pacific Conference. The press, like the various elements of the country, seems to be uncertain as to whether or not the nation is to be placed on trial, whether the conference is another diplomatic coup or an honest undertaking, and so on through tens of other possibilities.

In the midst of an attack upon the ulterior motives of the United States, the *Tokyo Asahi* arrives at this conclusion: "The Americans have by no means brought forward the disarmament proposition as a machination. Both the government and the people of this country should make the utmost effort to further the realization of the proposed agreement." The *Yomiuri*, however, looks at the matter from a different angle calling attention to the California immigration question, the American fortification of Guam, and similar measures with "America will try to destroy Japan's special interests by the plea of the open door" as a conclusion. The *Yomiuri* doesn't trust Great Britain in such a contingency observing: "Since Great Britain does not like to antagonize America in any circumstances, it may safely be expected that she will desert Japan and support America."

The *Osaka Mainichi* thinks Japan should by "all means urge an open door and equal opportunities" pointing to South, Central and North America. This should be demanded for "the whole Pacific."

China is receiving a great deal of attention, flattering and otherwise, from the Japanese press since

the general undertone seems to be that China may be present in the role of an accusser. The *Osaka Mainichi* urges a withdrawal of Japanese troops from China and a concentrated drive to assist China in the abolition of extraterritoriality and in the restoration of customs sovereignty since Japan "is sincerely resolved to assist in stablizing China and protecting her sovereignty."

China's large standing army is given an extended treatment by the *Tokyo Nichi Nichi*, which thinks that "the disposal of the Chinese army can rightly be made a subject of consideration by the conference." It was Frazier Hunt who wrote that the appearance of the Chinese soldier was a guaranteed laugh producer and that there were 800,000 of them in all. But the *Nichi Nichi* comes to the conclusion that even if the matter is taken up "it will lead to nothing."

The *Yomiuri* takes up China from a different angle, that of her friendship for America, declaring that America and China, especially the latter, will make difficulty with regard to the Shantung and other questions. It may be said that the forthcoming Washington conference affords an excellent opportunity to destroy their stand and give a *coup de grace* to their argument."

The principles of the open door and equal opportunities are too concretely carried out, according to the *Yodorzu*, and to prevent them from infringing upon China's sovereignty they should be "made more abstract." Japan, thinks the publication as a country always anxious to see China prosper, is always "prepared to make the principle of the open door and equal opportunity more abstract whenever a proposal may be made to alter the *status quo* and it is to her unthinkable that the principle should be more concerete." And Japan's policies in Korea, Manchuria, and Tsingtao bear out this statement admirably.

It is "not impossible," suggests the *Osaka Asahi*, that even the Shantung question may be discussed at the conference. The *Asahi* does not think that China should "allow her permanent interests to be sacrificed" merely for the Shantung question. Since this is a matter concerning these two countries, the journal believes that Japan and China should "sincerely negotiate" with one another in order to "establish the foundation of stability in the Far East." Yap on the other hand is to the *Chugai Shogyo* an "accomplished fact" and any further arrangements should be between Japan and the United States alone as the other countries have no interest in the matter.

A Siberian policy is necessary, the *Tokyo Asahi* says, since the Chita government is more or less established. This paper believes "it is no time for resorting to petty makeshifts to conceal" the past failure Japan has made. The *Yomiuri*, which so doubts the United States, is looking for the abandonment of the present attitude of the Japanese government and the carrying out of "complete evacuation" of troops from Siberia "if only for the purpose of avoiding misunderstandings among foreign countries."

Who's Who in China

Wang King-ky, Chinese Minister to Belgium

(王景岐)

Wang King-ky, who was appointed Chinese Minister to Belgium in June 1, is leaving for his post in September. Minister Wang has had a lengthy diplomatic career.

Born at Minho district, Fukien on March 13, 1882, Minister Wang entered Tze Chiang School at Wuchang in 1896 for the study of French. In 1900 he entered Lille Academy in France. Afterwards he joined the School of Political Science in Paris, specializing in diplomacy, where he graduated with high honors.

Subsequently he went to England and attended Oxford and Edinburgh Universities. In 1908 he was appointed an attache to the Chinese Legation in Paris. In February of 1913 he was transferred to Peking and became an attache to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In March of the same year he was appointed by the Cabinet concurrently as reporter of the Commission on the Study of Constitutions In September he was appointed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to be Chinese representative on the Claims Commission. In October he was promoted to the rank of senior clerk in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In April of 1914 he became a member of the commission on Chinese and foreign litigation and concurrently acted as associate secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In August he became first secretary to the Outer Mongolian Conference.

In June of 1915 he returned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs upon the completion of the functions as first secretary to the conference, and in September was appointed a member of the Commission on the Preparations for the European Peace Conference. In December he was jointly appointed by the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Foreign

Affairs to be a member of the Commission on the Study of Judicial Questions.

In January of 1916 he became chief of the sections of private law in the department of political affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and in June was appointed by a Presidential Mandate to be examiner of candidates for the diplomatic service. September he was engaged by the Peking Government University as professor of the history, of Chinese commercial relations and commercia treaties and of international law.

In October of the same year he became concurrently chief of the section of treaties in the Ministry and in November he was given the rank of secretary of the Ministry. In August of 1917 he was appointed associate councillor. In June of 1918 he was acting councillor, and in November he was sent as councillor to the Chinese aelegation to the Paris Peace Conference.

In January of 1919 he returned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as associate councillor. In September he was appointed acting councillor. In October he was a member of the Peace Treaty Commission. During November he was appointed a member of the commission on the study of judicial questions.

In February of 1921 Minister Wang was appointed to the substantial post of councillor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In June he was appointed Minister to Belgium.

Among the orders of decoration received are the Third Class Wen Hu Decoration, the Second Class Chia Ho Decoration, the Greek Order of Commander of St. George.

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The Truth About Our Town

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Here in the tropical heat a group of Young Chinese educationalists are talking to large audiences on science, education, efficiency, and new culture, and endeavoring to instill a little of their enthusiasm into the minds of these conservative school teachers. Certainly this new venture is a most laudable one and the Commissioner of Education is to be congratulated on having initiated such a progressive movement.

The group of lecturers are sitting under our *punkah*. For the time being our place has become the rendezvous of the American returned students. One of them remarked; "When I saw this place I was so surprised, for I did not suppose it was possible to have such a beautiful place in Kiangsi. Everything in Nanchang is so non-progressive." Another young man exclaimed: "This is just like paradise! No one told us we could find a wonderful place as this." "Tell me," I said, "Are you all natives of Kiangsi?" "We are," they responded with one accord. "And you are all returned American students?" "We are," they said. "Then why are none of you teaching in this city? Surely we need you here!" "Because they do not want us," they promptly replied. Then they laughed and added: "If we do not go away quickly they will get scared and think that we wish to stay here." "But why do they get you to come here and lecture then?," I queried. "Because it is much cheaper to get us than to get anyone else. We only have our travelling expenses." "How many of you are there, anyway, those of you who are not mission trained, I mean?" "There are between twenty and thirty of us," they answered. "And not one of you is teaching in our schools here." "Only George Tseo has a nominal post in the industrial department." "You are good enough to teach in Peking University, Tientsin University, and Nanking University, but you are not good enough to teach in Nanchang, your own capital city where you would rather teach and serve than elsewhere. And all this can happen because Nanchang is dominated by Japanese influence, and unless a man is Japanese trained he cannot get a decent position in the educational world. Is not this a fact?" "It is," they replied grimly, "and everyone knows the fact." The truth about our town was out at last. In our town, one of the largest in the country, a new treaty port, and supposed to be far in the interior, and far from foreign influences, yet the Japanese influence is so strong that it can check all American influence and render it null and void. No, thank God, not all, for our institution represents American influence in its best form. All the leading schools in the city have principals trained in Japan. Such schools as the Girls' Normal School, the Girl's Industrial School, the First and Second High Schools, the First Normal School, the Boys Technical School, and the Men's Agricultural School all

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17-632

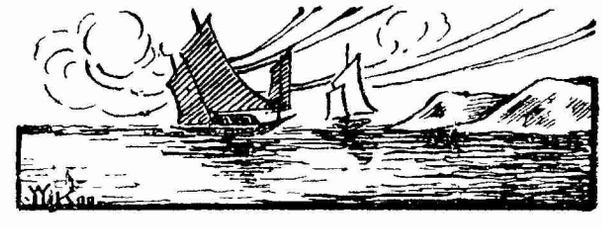
have not only their heads educated in Japan but many on their staffs are Japanese trained. Not only that but our Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, our Commissioner of Education, our Civil Governor, and no one knows how many other minor officials are all Japanese educated. I am practically the only Chinese at the head of an institution who is American trained, for the other prominent Chinese doctors are also Japanese trained.

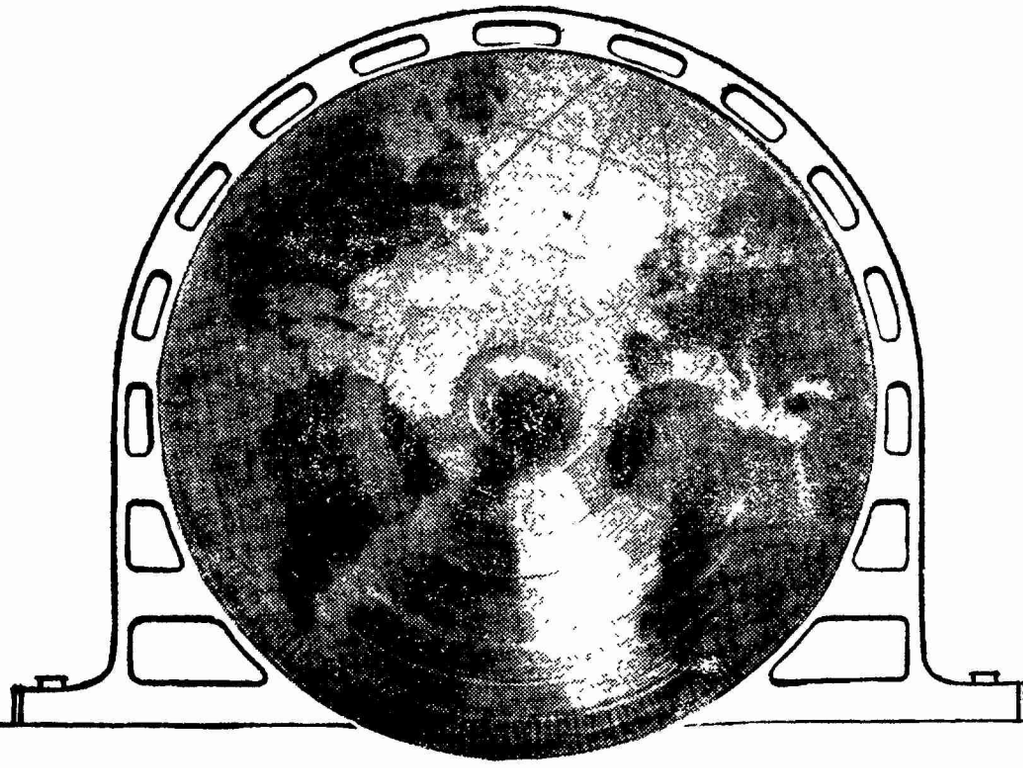
"If you think that I have an easy time," I told them, "you are mistaken, for I have all I can do to hold my own." Then I proceeded to give them a little insight into my struggles with that subtle, malign force called Japanese influence. After I had published my anti-Japanese articles in the *Millard's Review*, even while I was in Tientsin, things began to happen. First, Yang Yi-teh, the Commissioner of Police, withdraw the appropriation given by his department for our government hospital (of which I was in charge). He was notoriously pro-Japanese. Then the papers began to print in Peking and Tientsin that my hospital was about to be closed. I went to my trustees and asked them whether they were planning to close the hospital, and they declared that they had not the least idea of doing so, and I believed them. Even the patients told me that they were informed that our hospital was not running any longer but they preferred to come and see for themselves whether the hospital was closed or not. Is it any wonder that when my contract was up that I came back to my own hospital?

The Japanese have cause to fear the influence of American returned students as is indicated by the following incident. One of these American returned students (mission trained) owned a large building site in Kiukiang. He was approached by an undoubted Japanese company with an offer to sell only a part of his land for a sum which ran into many tens of thousands of taels. He politely told them that he was not ready to sell, but to me he said, "I would not sell my land to the Japanese if they gave me a million dollars." When one considers that he is comparatively speaking a poor man, it may be appreciated that he was true to his training in turning down that magnificent offer. America builded better than she knew when she showered her spirit of practical Christianity on us, and now we are to make good and try to stand as a bulwork against the insidious onslaught of our wily foe.

If the truth about our town is not agreeable, none the less is it important for us to realize the facts. Some one says, "you have made a collection of straws." That is my aim, to show the direction of the wind, and I hold that the spirit of truth and democracy which America represents so well will prevail in the end. Meanwhile, let us work with our eyes open and endeavor by every means in our power to spread the spirit which we have imbibed, and let us not cease until we have so improved the conditions that we need no longer be ashamed of "the Truth About our Town."

IDA KAHN





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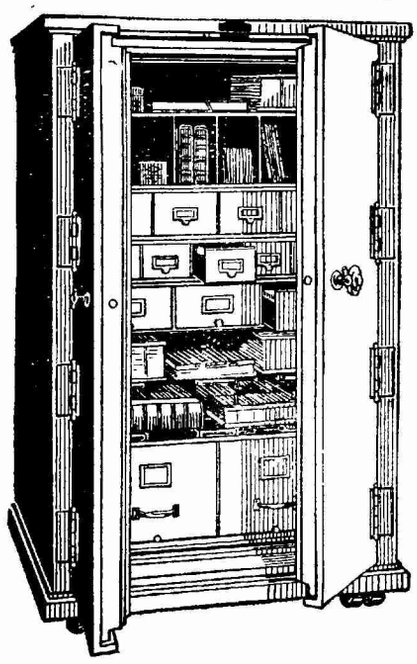

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Men and Events

W. F. Lowell of Andersen, Meyer and Company, has returned from a two weeks business trip to North China, Mukden and Harbin on Wednesday, August 17.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the Kiangsu Educationnal, Association, Shanghai, will be held on August 24-25, at the association building, West Gate. Preliminary discussions will be held beginning this week.

Charles D. Giauque, formerly connected with the Public School for Boys, Shanghai, has accepted the appointment to the position of principal of Tsingtao University Preparatory Academy for the forthcoming school year, 1921-1922.

Dr. Philip Tyau, according to a Peking Presidential Mandate, has been appointed Chinese Minister to Cuba, and Y. S. Tsao, first secretary of the Chinese Legation at Copenhagen, will be Dr. Tyau's successor as counsellor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Charles Read of Salt Lake City, a well known mining expert, and father of Mrs. A. R. Hager, 18 Rue Corneille, Shanghai, arrived here on the *s. s. Siberia Maru*, on Thursday, August 18, for a visit. Mr. Read visited in the Orient several years ago when Mr. and Mrs. Hager were living in Manila.

S. K. Chen, former assistant manager of the Chinese American Bank, Shanghai, has been appointed vice-president of the bank with his office in Peking. Mr. Chen was formerly connected with the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway as assistant traffic manager and is a returned student from the University of London.

The death occurred on July 29, at New York, of M. F. Lowenstein, president of the Pacific Commercial Company, following an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Lowentstein's business activities have been extensive in the Philippine Islands and he has been connected with various business firms. He was an important factor in the organization of the Pacific Company and the present size and influence of the company is due largely to business ability of Mr. Lownstein. He was identified with all civic and public movements in Manila.

C. C. Nieh, chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, departed for Peking on August 12, to take up the matters of establishment of the numerous Chinese stock exchanges and trust companies in Shanghai. Mr. Nieh went to Peking in response to an invitation from the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, which is seeking reliable information with reference to the speculative businesses in Shanghai. Mr. Nieh has advocated strict legislation for the restriction of the operation of exchanges and trust companies in China.

News was received in Shanghai last week announcing the death of Joseph D. Gaines, formerly a resident here and superientendent of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company since 1909. Mr. Gaines was well known in the East and six months ago resigned from service and returned to America to retire. His father was connected with the laying of the first Atlantic cable after retiring from consular service. Mr. Gaines followed his father and entered the service of the Anglo-American Cable Company at Duxbury, after being educated at Duxbury and Hingham, Mass.

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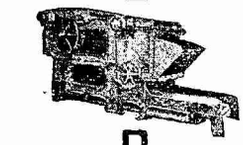
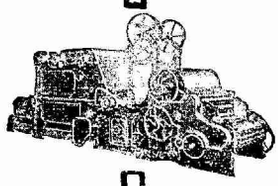
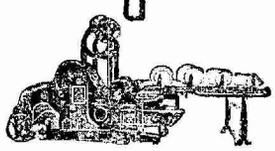
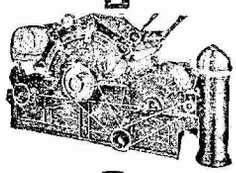
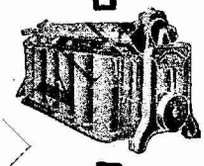
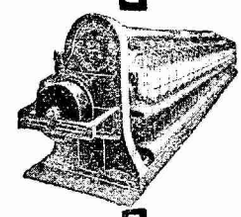
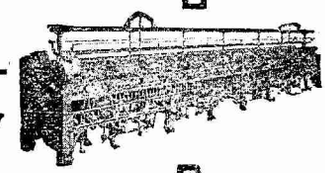
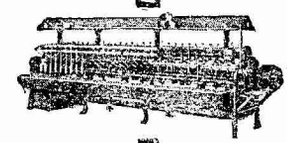
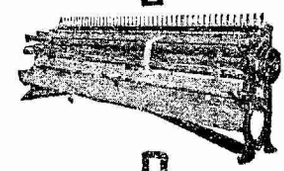
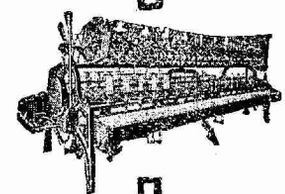

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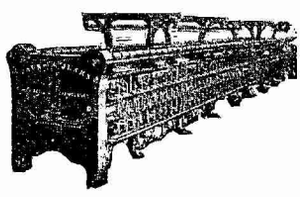
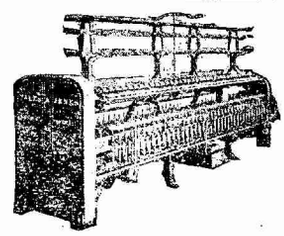
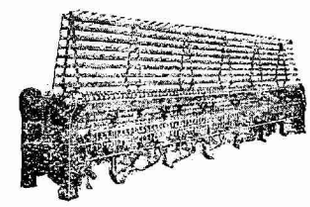
9 NINGPO ROAD

SHANGHAI

17-635

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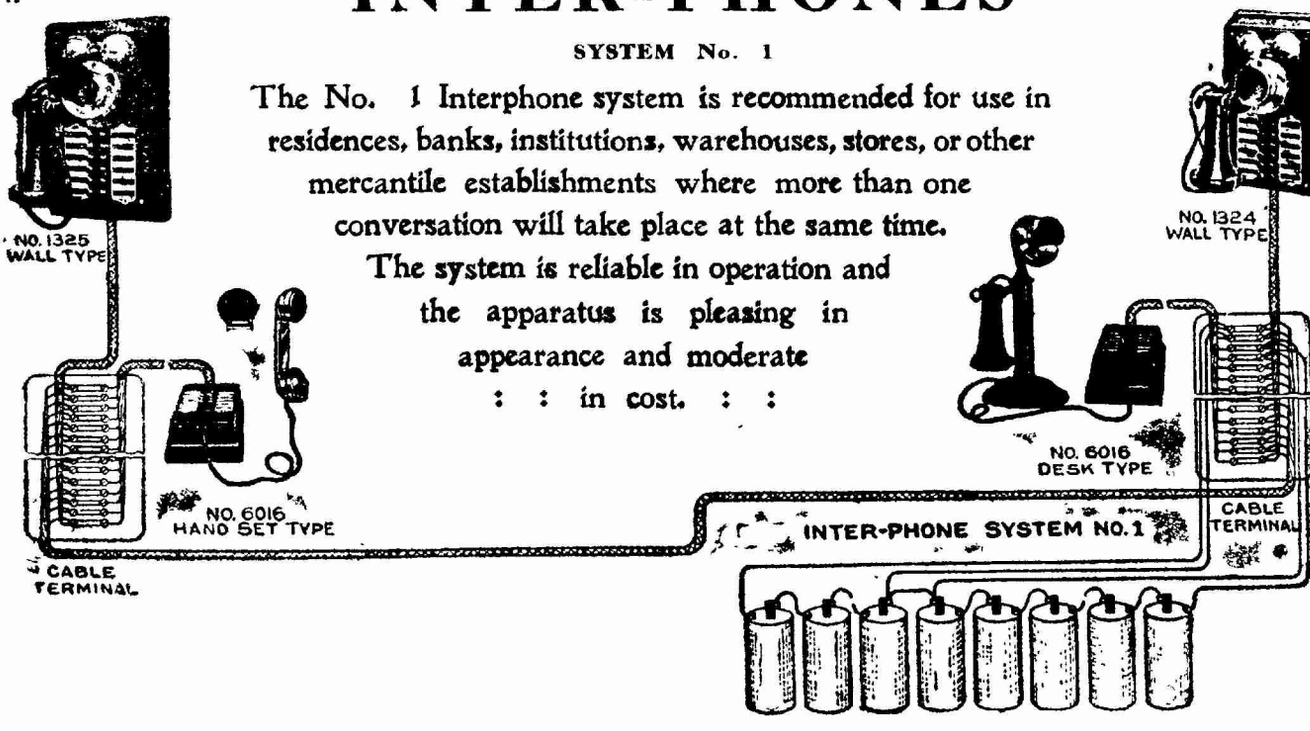

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Command E. H. Cope, who has been Paymaster of the United States Navy in China for the last two years departed last week on the French liner *Porthos* for French-Indo China. Commander Cope will be succeeded by H. B. Ransdell, who has recently arrived to take over his new post from Washington, where he has been serving in the Navy department of supply. Commander Cope will make an extended hunting trip in Indo-China on his trip home which will cover a period of forty-five days, after which he will sail for America by way of Europe from Saigon. He has held the championship revolver shot of the Far East since he has been in Shanghai.

Information has been received by Edwin S. Cunningham, U.S. Consul-General, Shanghai, from the Department of Agriculture at Washington, that the department will offer all aid and advice in buying in the United States, pure bred livestock for breeding purposes in foreign countries. For this purpose the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, will give information and advice to foreign buyers without change. The bureau is interested in maintaining a high standard in the class of live stock that is exported to foreign countries; and is pre- pared to place prospective buyers in touch with reliable breeders' associations and others who realize the need and value of sending only the highest type of animals.

The construction of a government trans-Pacific cable if private interests are unwilling to undertake the work, has been recommended by Secretary of State, Hughes, and approved by President Harding, as announced by Senator Jones in Washington, author of the cable bill. The allocation to the United States of the former German cables at Guam and Yap is probable. It is probable that the government project be deferred until it is ascetained whether private companies will lay the cable line. Applications have been made by the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Midway Cable Company, but the plans contemplate connections with Japan and would be subject to Japanese sanction.

Charles Sumner Lobingier, Judge of the United States Court for China, is expecting to depart this week for America on his biennial furlough. While there he will attend the meeting of the American Bar Association of whose General Council, he is a member, which will be held in Cincinnati the early part of September. He will also be a representative to the triennial convocation of the General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons which meets at Asheville, North Carolina, September 28, and will attend the biennial session of the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite, of which he is an honorary member, at Washington, D. C. on October 19. He is planning to return to Shanghai within three months time.

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17-638

News from North China

Sir Robert and Lady Hotung were entertained at lunch by ex-President Li Yuan-hung at his residence in Tientsin on Tuesday. They are visiting in North China.

The regular monthly meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce at Tientsin was held at a tiffin in the Anglo-Chinese Commercial Club, on August 11. Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, was the guest of the chamber and made an address.

Mrs. and Miss Strauss, the wife and daughter of Admiral Strauss, will arrive in Peking on August 30, and Admiral Strauss will follow a few days later on an unofficial visit to Peking. Rooms have been reserved for them at the Grand Hotel des Wagons-Lits.

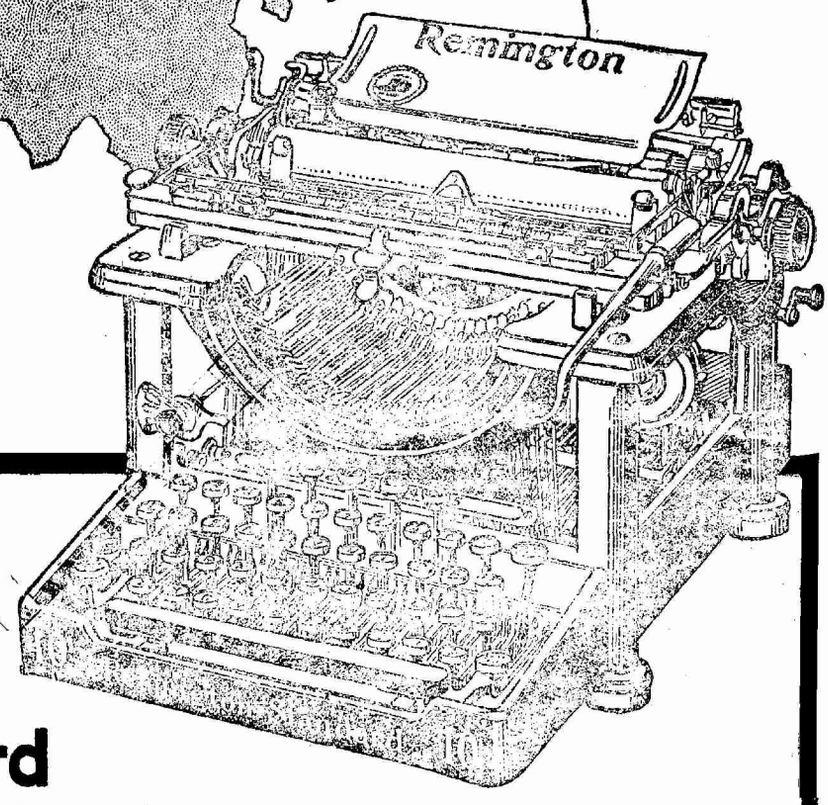
J. R. Baylin, who has been looking after Consortium interests in the Capital during the absence of Mr. Mezzo, has left for a holiday in Japan and later on will be transferred to the Tientsin branch of of the Banque de'l Indo-Chine in a managerial capacity.

The nurse's quarters at the Isolation Hospital in the British Concession at Tientsin were struck by lightning on Tuesday night, during the severe storm. The roof was slightly damaged, a number of lights were put out of action, and the telephone interrupted.

Fu Chiang, Chief Justice of the Chinese Eastern Railway Area, has returned to Peking to report to the government what is taking place in that quarter. General Chang Tso-ling is said to have been unfriendly to him, and was responsible for bringing about his removal from the judicial post.

"Remington

TYPEWRITERS—



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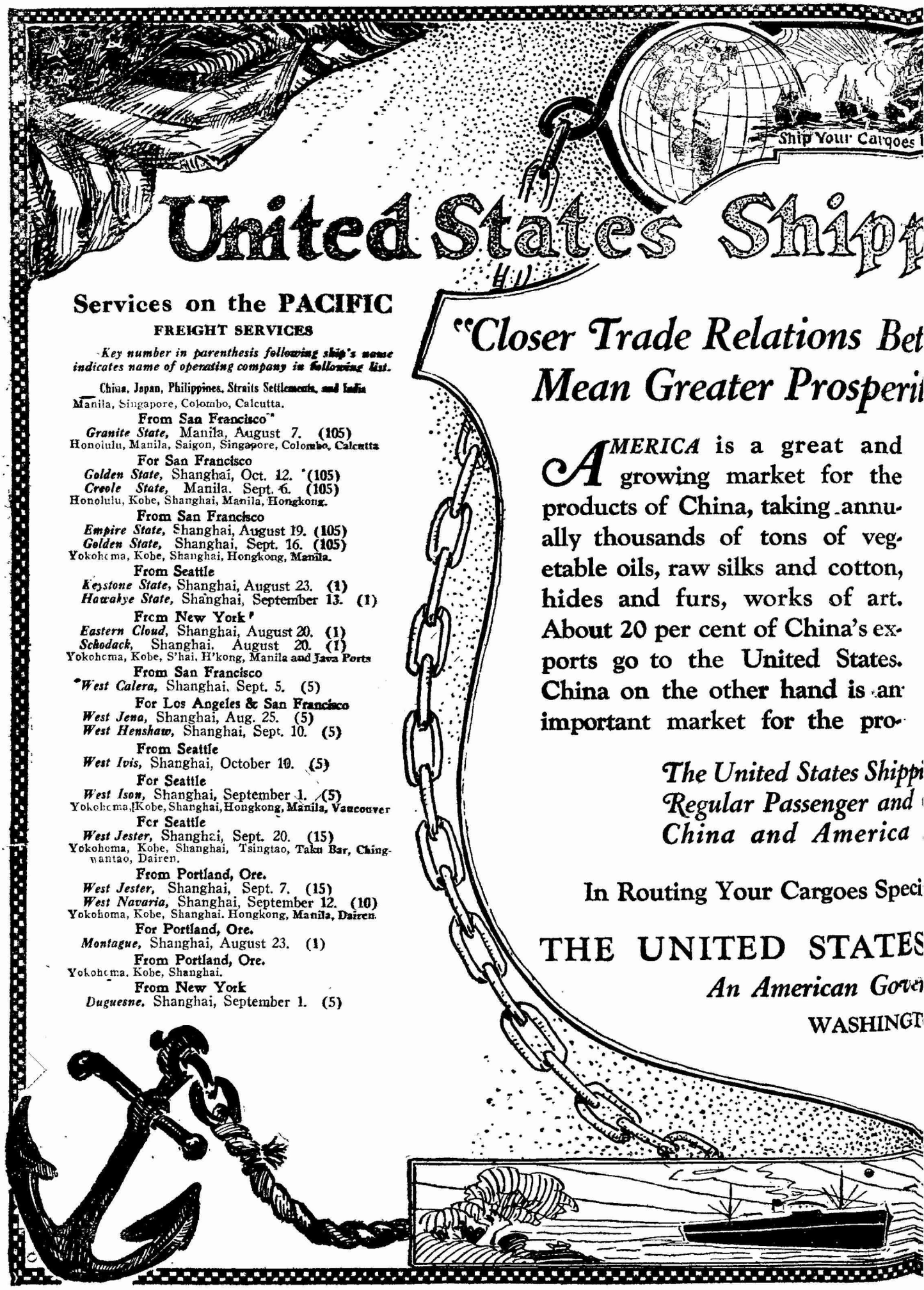
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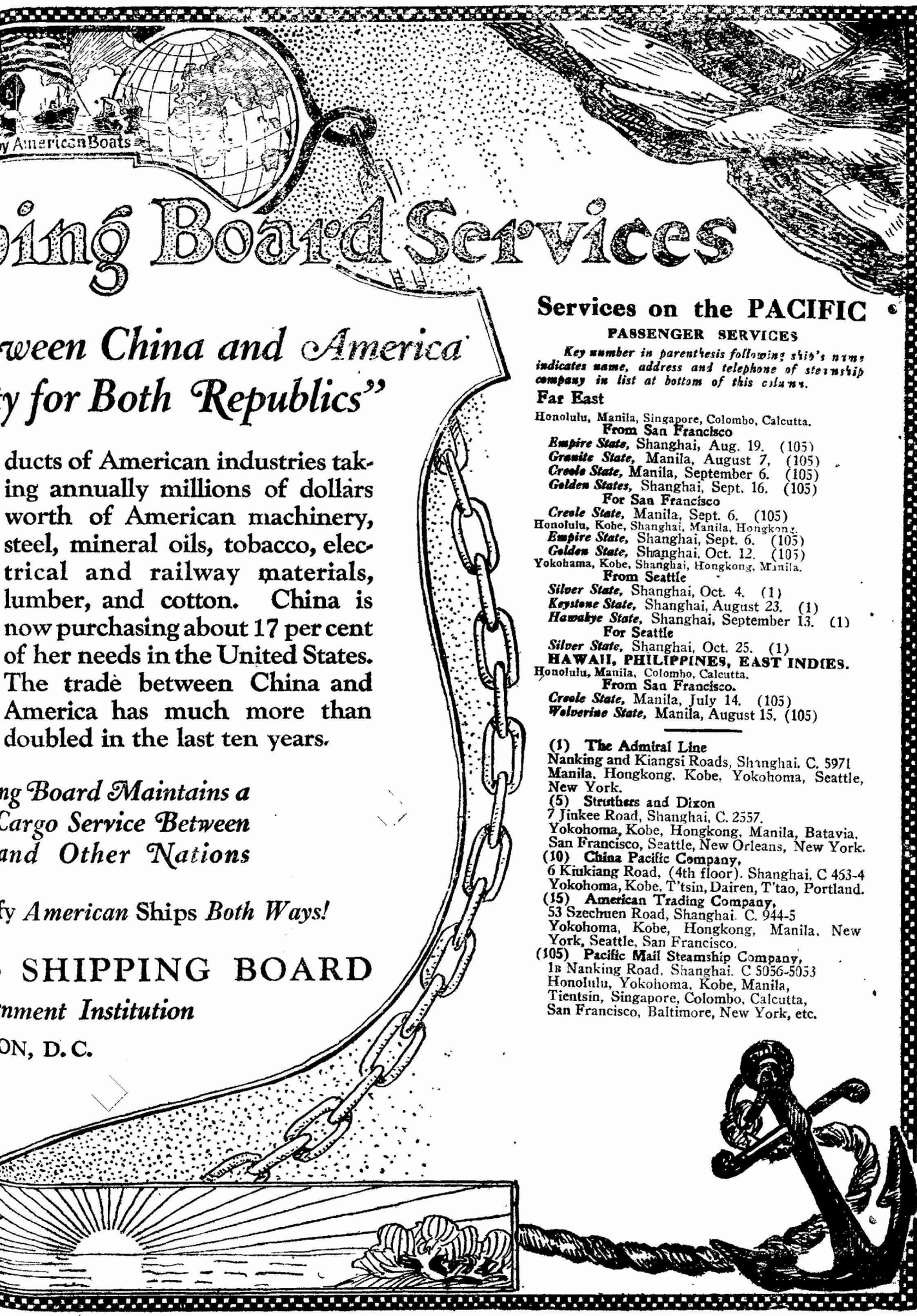
FREIGHT SERVICES
Key number in parenthesis following ship's name indicates name of operating company in following list.
China, Japan, Philippines, Straits Settlements, and India
Manila, Singapore, Colombo, Calcutta.
From San Francisco
Granite State, Manila, August 7. (105)
Honolulu, Manila, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Calcutta
For San Francisco
Golden State, Shanghai, Oct. 12. (105)
Creole State, Manila, Sept. 6. (105)
Honolulu, Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong.
From San Francisco
Empire State, Shanghai, August 19. (105)
Golden State, Shanghai, Sept. 16. (105)
Yokohoma, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila.
From Seattle
Keystone State, Shanghai, August 23. (1)
Hawakye State, Shanghai, September 13. (1)
From New York
Eastern Cloud, Shanghai, August 20. (1)
Schodack, Shanghai, August 20. (1)
Yokohoma, Kobe, S'hai, H'kong, Manila and Java Ports
From San Francisco
West Calera, Shanghai, Sept. 5. (5)
For Los Angeles & San Francisco
West Jena, Shanghai, Aug. 25. (5)
West Henshaw, Shanghai, Sept. 10. (5)
From Seattle
West Ivis, Shanghai, October 10. (5)
For Seattle
West Ison, Shanghai, September 1. (5)
Yokohoma, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Vancouver
For Seattle
West Jester, Shanghai, Sept. 20. (15)
Yokohoma, Kobe, Shanghai, Tsingtao, Taku Bar, Chingwantao, Dairen.
From Portland, Ore.
West Jester, Shanghai, Sept. 7. (15)
West Navaria, Shanghai, September 12. (10)
Yokohoma, Kobe, Shanghai. Hongkong, Manila, Dairen.
For Portland, Ore.
Montague, Shanghai, August 23. (1)
From Portland, Ore.
Yokohoma, Kobe, Shanghai.
From New York
Duguesne, Shanghai, September 1. (5)
"Closer Trade Relations Bet
Mean Greater Prosperi
AMERICA is a great and growing market for the products of China, taking annually thousands of tons of vegetable oils, raw silks and cotton, hides and furs, works of art. About 20 per cent of China's exports go to the United States. China on the other hand is an important market for the pro-
The United States Shippi
Regular Passenger and
China and America
In Routing Your Cargoes Speci
THE UNITED STATES
An American Gover
WASHINGT



...ping Board Services

...ween China and America ...y for Both Republics"

ducts of American industries taking annually millions of dollars worth of American machinery, steel, mineral oils, tobacco, electrical and railway materials, lumber, and cotton. China is now purchasing about 17 per cent of her needs in the United States. The trade between China and America has much more than doubled in the last ten years.

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Services on the PACIFIC

PASSENGER SERVICES

Key number in parenthesis following ship's name indicates name, address and telephone of steamship company in list at bottom of this column.

Far East

Honolulu, Manila, Singapore, Colombo, Calcutta.

From San Francisco

Empire State, Shanghai, Aug. 19. (105)
Granite State, Manila, August 7. (105)
Creole State, Manila, September 6. (105)
Golden States, Shanghai, Sept. 16. (105)

For San Francisco

Creole State, Manila, Sept. 6. (105)

Honolulu, Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong.

Empire State, Shanghai, Sept. 6. (105)
Golden State, Shanghai, Oct. 12. (105)

Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila.

From Seattle

Silver State, Shanghai, Oct. 4. (1)
Keystone State, Shanghai, August 23. (1)
Hawkye State, Shanghai, September 13. (1)

For Seattle

Silver State, Shanghai, Oct. 25. (1)

HAWAII, PHILIPPINES, EAST INDIES.

Honolulu, Manila, Colombo, Calcutta.

From San Francisco.

Creole State, Manila, July 14. (105)
Wolverine State, Manila, August 15. (105)

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(1) The Admiral Line
Nanking and Kiangsi Roads, Shanghai. C. 5971
Manila, Hongkong, Kobe, Yokohoma, Seattle, New York.

(5) Struthers and Dixon
7 Jinkee Road, Shanghai, C. 2557.
Yokohoma, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila, Batavia, San Francisco, Seattle, New Orleans, New York.

(10) China Pacific Company,
6 Kiukiang Road, (4th floor). Shanghai, C 453-4
Yokohoma, Kobe, T'tsin, Dairen, T'tao, Portland.

(15) American Trading Company,
53 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. C. 944-5
Yokohoma, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila, New York, Seattle, San Francisco.

(105) Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
18 Nanking Road, Shanghai. C 5056-5053
Honolulu, Yokohoma, Kobe, Manila, Tientsin, Singapore, Colombo, Calcutta, San Francisco, Baltimore, New York, etc.

17-641

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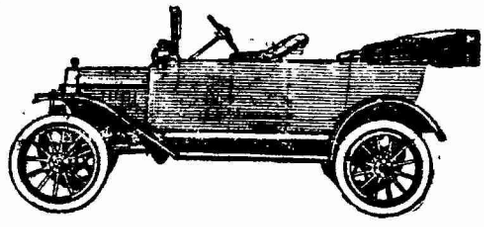

17-642

The Chinese Minister to Mexico has informed the government by cablegram that, in accordance with its instruction, he has appointed Tao Lu-chien, the second secretary of the legation, to go to Havana and investigate personally the disappearance of Chen Kuang-ying, the missing consular student.

A commission to prepare the Chinese case for the Pacific Conference to be held at Washington D.C. in November has been formed in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs has been appointed chairman of the commission with Dr. Philip Tyau as vice-chairman.

Mr. Funatsu, popular Japanese Consul-General at Tientsin, is leaving at the beginning of next week for Japan on an official mission. He intended to take the trip several weeks ago, but on account of the illness of his wife, he had to remain at Tientsin and postpone the trip. Mr. Funatsu is expected to be away from China for a month.

The government at Peking has forwarded the protest of the British Legation against the possible use by General Chang Tso-ling of the airplanes bought from Vickers in his Mongolian expedition. In reply General Chang said that he had just as much right to use the Chinese airplanes as the Anfuites did during the last summer's conflict.

Word, according to the *North China Star*, has been received at Pei Yang University at Tientsin from the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce that the mining department of the Ministry hopes that in view of the promising prospects in mining work, graduates of the university will take the mining department's examinations in order to qualify for this work.

Chu Chi-chien, President Hsu's delegate to France to receive for the Chinese Chief Executive the doctorate degree conferred by the Paris University, returned to Tientsin on the evening of August 10 from Europe, America and Japan. At the station he was met by delegates of many high officials. Hsu Shih-chwang, a brother of President Hsu, went as far as Tongku to welcome him.

Mr. Ono, vice-president of the Oriental Industrial Company, who has been in Peking for some time to negotiate loans for the repayment of the former loans, will leave on August 15. It is understood that Mr. Ono has reached an understanding regarding payment of interest on the Anfuite loans, but that nothing has been settled regarding the Kirin-Huaining Railway, according to the press report.

Y. Obata, Japanese Minister to China, returned to Peking from Tokyo after an absence of several months, in Japan where he conferred with the Japanese foreign authorities with regard to the pending Chinese questions. It is believed in the Capital that as soon as he has made official calls, he would attempt to discuss the possibility of direct negotiations between China and Japan concerning the Shantung matter.

By Mandates issued on August 9, General Wang Chan-yuan was allowed to resign from the position of Military Governor of Hupeh, General Hsiao Yao-nan was appointed to replace him, and General Wu Pei-fu was appointed High Inspecting Commissioner of Hupeh and Hunan. General Hsiao has accepted his appointment and General Wu has declined to become High Inspecting Commissioner of these two provinces and preferred to remain as he is.

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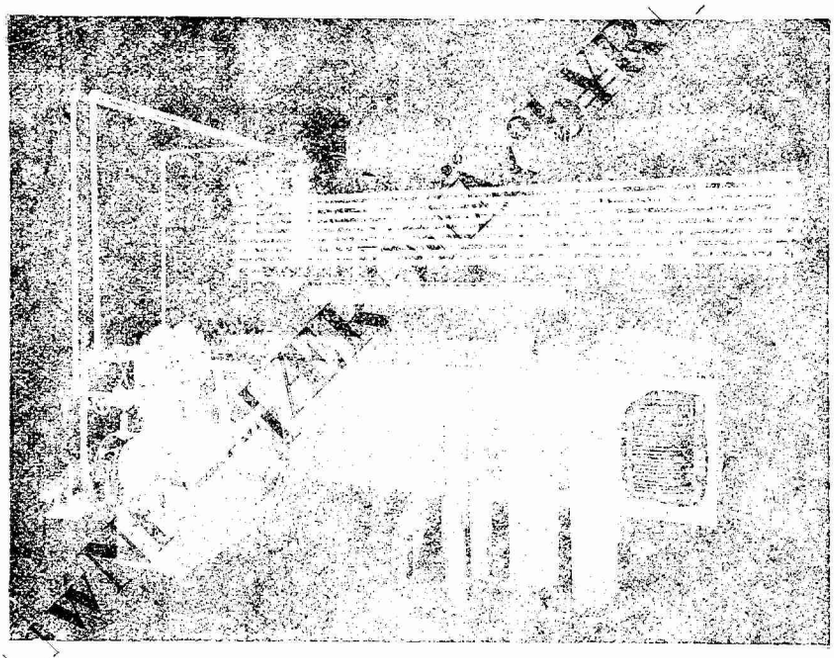

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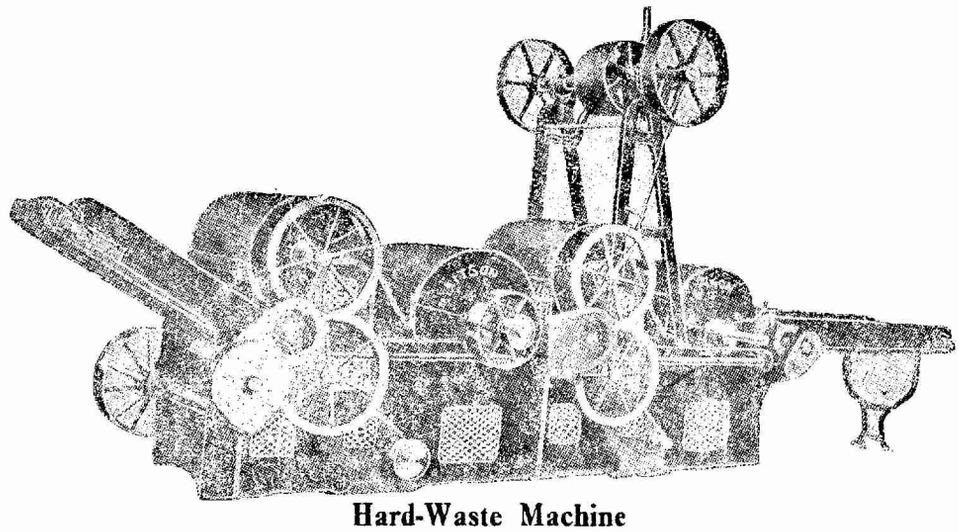

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17-644

R. A. Burr, president of the Chung Mei News Agency, announces that hereafter he is giving his full time to the regular news service issued by the agency and to the development of special services in co-operation with an American news organization shortly to enter the China and Russian fields. Mr. Burr is accordingly retiring as representative of the *Japan Advertiser*, the *Trans-Pacific Magazine* and the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*.

Frank H. Hedges of the *Japan Advertiser*, will soon take over the representation of the *Japan Advertiser*, the *Trans-Pacific Magazine* and the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, giving his entire time to their business in Peking and North China. Mr. Hedges has arrived at the Capital and has for more than a year been on the staff of the *Advertiser*, in Tokyo. Prior to that he was on the staff of the *Washington Herald* (Washington D. C.).

Reuter reports that General Chang Tso-ling has telegraphed to the Central government his resignation of the post of High Commissioner of Mongolia, suggesting that the Central government should resume control over affairs connected with that region. The general comment of the public in North China is that after having received more than $4,000,000 from the Central government for the expedition General Chang does not like to proceed with the organization of the expedition any longer and that he is one of the most clever politicians in China.

A circular has been issued stating that an attempt will be made to start a week-end air mail service between Peking and Peitaiho, the popular summer

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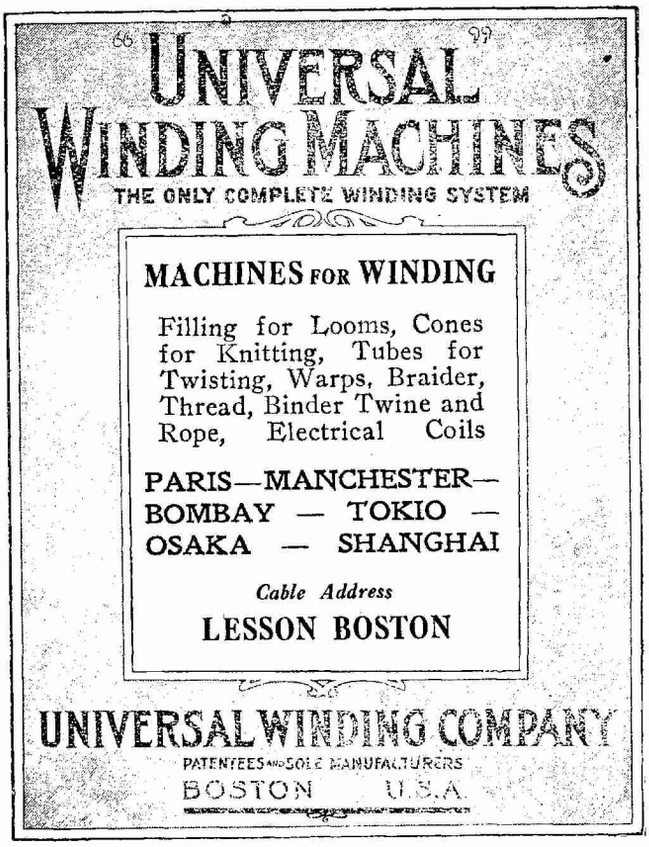

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resort in North China. The first flight, according to this announcement, was scheduled for August 12, leaving Peking at 3. p.m. and reaching Peitaiho at 5.30. p. m. The return journey was to be made Monday morning August 15, leaving Peitaiho at 8 a. m. Passengers, letters and parcels are to be carried. The fare for passengers is announced to be $60 one way, and $100 for the round trip. The bulletin states that the service is to be offered provisionally for three months.

Peking, August 13, 1921

News from Central China

The Texas Oil Company of America is now extending their petroleum products business to Hankow, and is about to open their Hankow offices in the Panoff Building. This is the latest addition to the American business firms to the Hankow field.

The *Reuters Service* has now been taken over from its former representatives, Evan, Pugh and Company and has moved into its new office in the Heath Mansion, Russian Concession. The service is now under the management of Reynold Jones.

Wu Pei-fu arrived at Hankow August 12 to undertake the task of "armed mediation" to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Hupeh self-government movement. Wu Pei-fu has wired the allied insurgent leaders in an attempt to hold an armistice and reparation conference at Wuchang.

The biggest American exporters of China's wood oil to America in Hankow, L. C. Gillespie and Sons, are contemplating the transportation of China oils to America on its own boats. The company is the largest trading firm in Hankow, and exports annually about 200,000 piculs of wood oil from Hankow to America.

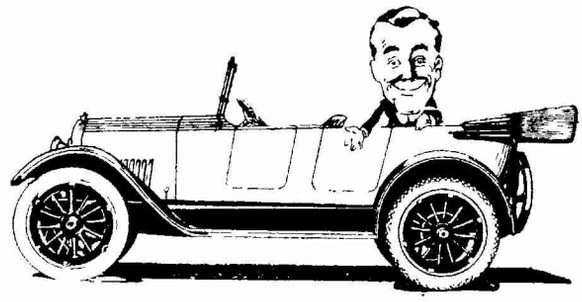
C. L. Ting and Edgar Volger, managers of the Hankow branch of the Chinese-American Bank of Commerce, announce that with sanction of the Ministry of Finance and the Peking Bureau of Currency, the Hankow branch will on August 20 issue banknotes in three denominations of dollars ten, five and one.

Governor Chen Kwang-yuan of Kiangsi province has urgently asked Peking for supplies of ammunition and funds to resist the encroachments of Southern troops from Pinghsiang and Hunan. Chen is concentrating his attention on affairs pertaining to defence work in his own province, and remains quiet with respect to the Hupeh situation.

Liu Tsen-un, Civil Governor of Hupeh, still remains at his post in spite of his repeated resignations to Peking. He has issued instruction to magistrates under his jurisdiction that while the military chief of the province has been changed there need be no worry regarding their own positions. Proper steps should also be taken to maintain order in their localities.

Aside from few purchases of wood oil for export to Britain, France and Germany, export business in general is greatly affected by political unrest. The firm tone of exchange is also a great factor undermining business. Import markets likewise remain lifeless, and piece goods are not liksly to brighten up before a peaceful settlement of the Hupeh fighting.

Wang Chan-yuan left Hankow in the evening of August 11, on a Chinese gunboat bound for Pukow,



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where he will take the Tientsin-Pukow train for his home in Tientsin. At the time of his departure, many local organizations suggested to the new Tuchun that Wang be detained until he has accounted for his embezzlement charges totalling some $15,000,000.

The provincial finance bureau has notified rice merchants of the Wuhan cities that owing to the recent shortage of rice and the threatening rice situation following the soaring up of rice prices to $11.60 per picul, the rice likin in Hupeh will not be collected for a month. Shipments of rice are coming from Wuhu, and Kiangsi rice of the new crop is expected to come in very soon.

The Board of Foreign Affairs of Hunan province has issued a circular proclamation to the various Consulates at Hankow and the legations at Peking requesting foreign sympathy to the present movement for self-government by the people of Hupeh and the attempt to serve a neighbor on the part of Hunan. Foreigners are also advised not to approach the battle lines at present.

The Yangtze River is now at its highest. The river has now brimmed up and already gone ashore over the Hankow Bund and its banks at Wuchang, Hankow and Hanyang. Any additional rising will overflood the Hankow banks in the concession. The flood disaster in Hupeh districts is increasingly serious, and more crop failures are reported. Flood refugees are coming to Hankow gradually.

Chang Tso-ling was outwitted this time by his Chihli faction rivals, who have seized the lost power of Wang Chan-yuan on the Yangtze. Chang is strongly recommending Chang Hsun, former monarchical leader, to the post of High Inspecting Commissioner of the Yangtze. His Yangtze agent, Chang Wen-sen, Tuchun of Anhwei, is now trying to gather the broken forces of Wang to reinforce his Anhwei forces.

Chao Heng-ti recently suggested in a circular telegram that a National Convention of Citizens should be held in Hankow or other suitable locality to draft provincial as well as national constitutions for China. Five delegates shall represent each participating province of North and South China. The convention shall settle China's political situation, and perform the same function for China as the Philadelphia Convention did for America.

During the recent crisis at Hankow owing to the Hupeh fighting, the Hankow Chamber of Commerce paid $30,000 to the local defence armies to run their expenses for two months. The chamber has circularized commanders of both sides to cease hostilities at once, and settle the matter peacefully. Before his retirement, Wang Chan-yuan also demanded some $100,000 from the Wuchang Chamber of Commerce, which was not complied with.

The Changsha Chamber of Commerce has already paid the Hunan military commanders $200,000 to finance their military operations against Hupeh. The chamber has agreed also to supply food stuffs to the Hunan troops for fifteen days continuously. Changsha is now in peace, though the city is swarms with soldiers. Changsha-Wuchang train service is still held up and only a few foreign steamers can play between Hankow and Changsha. Business at Hankow with Changsha is completely stagnant.

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A peacecommission headed by former President Li Yuan-hung, former Premier Chow Shu-mow, former Premier Hsiung Hsi-ling, Tien Wen-lieh and Fan Yuan-lien, former Ministers of Commerce and Education respectively, are now influencing all parties concerned in the Hupeh-Hunan struggle in an attempt to prevent a nation-wide development of the fighting. Li Yuan-hung stated that in view of the forthcoming Pacific Conference at Washington to discuss the Far Eastern deadlock, China should be speedily unified to present a united front at the conference table.

On August 9 Super-Tuchun Wang Chan-yuan was removed from the Tuchunship of Hupeh, and Hsiao Yao-nan, Commander of the 25th Division under Wu Pei-fu, was appointed by Peking to succeed Wang. Sun Chuan-fang, who fought under Wang recently, was appointed Inspecting Commissioner of the upper Yangtze. Wu Pei-fu was simultaneously appointed High Inspecting Commissioner of Lianghu Provinces. The new Hupeh Tuchun, Hsiao Yao-nan, was inaugurated on August 11, at the former yamen of Wang. Wang's forces having been totally routed by Hunan and Hupeh insurgents, Wang was made a weakling only after a fortnight of intermittant fighting along the Hupeh border. His troops have been defeated since the beginning of the conflict, and have now retreated into the neighborhood of the provincial capital of Wuchang.

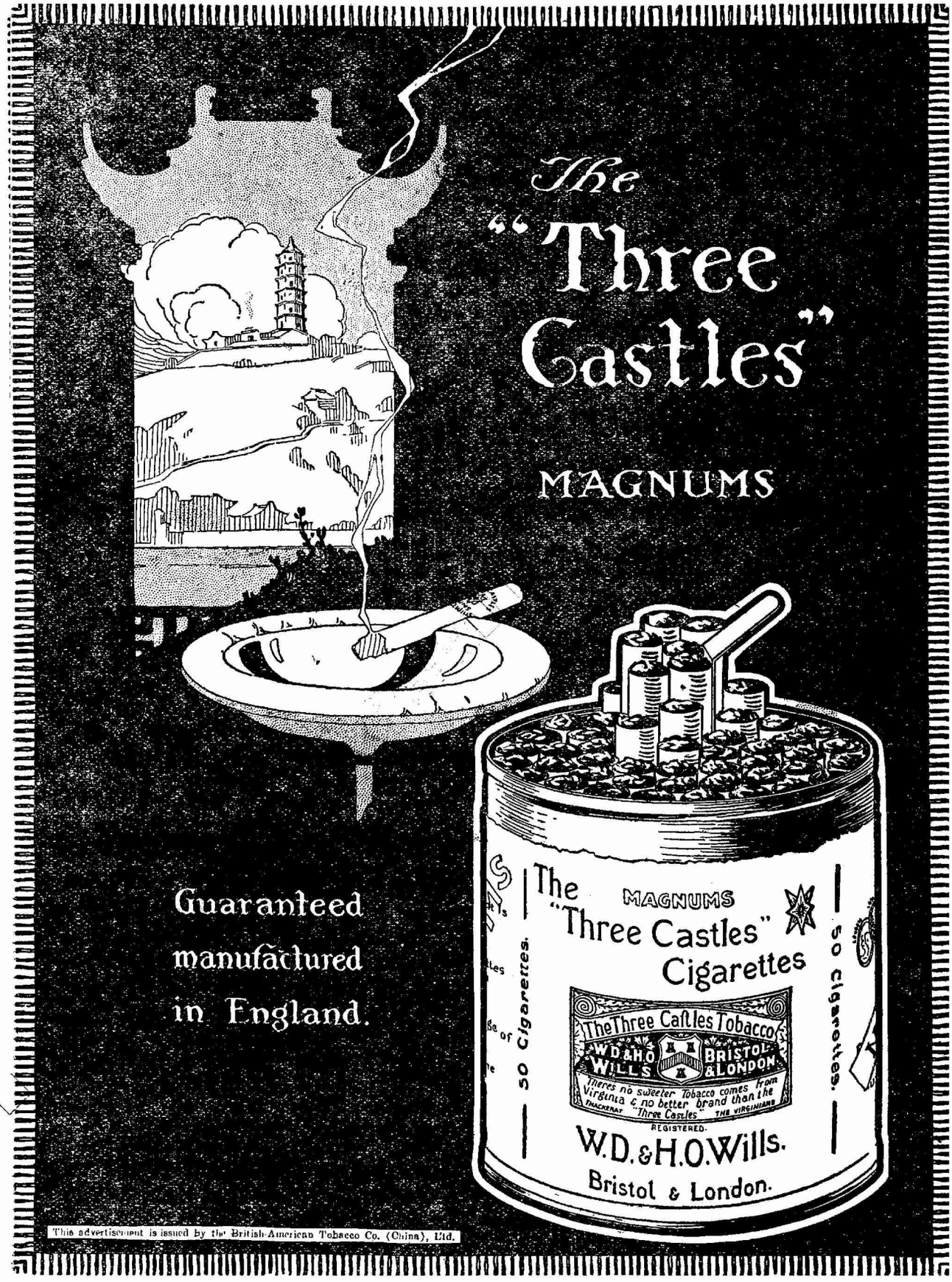
News from South China

Notwithstanding the many internecine struggles and guerilla warfare in Kwangtung since the beginning of the Constitutional movement four years ago, 1917, the Cantonese have made progress in many directions and are still possessing great power of recuperation.

The American commission form of city government is being copied and enforced in Canton, Swatow, and other cities of Kwangtung. So far it has been successful, especially along the lines of public health, public education, public works, and public utilities. Now physicians and druggists have to register, and all restaurants and food dealing places are subject to inspection by the health authorities. The motor-bus and other cars cannot operate without a license and an experienced driver, and hotels, theatres, and amusement places have to be morally clean.

Consciousness of their power has not only been felt by the women who have gained the privilege of equal education throughout the province and general suffrage in Canton proper but also by the laboring class. Through a series of strikes and demands, the laborers in Canton at least have received higher wages for less work; and the Municipality of Canton has provided three seats in its advisory council for the laborers with same privilege to merchants, while the teachers, the physicians, the engineers, and the lawyers have each only one representative.

Canton City is laying out a track and field on the East Parade Ground for the athletes of the city, and the baseball players of the Sun Ting Club, composed mostly of returned students from America and Europe, will not have to practise their games daily in front of the "New World," an amusement park recently opened for men, women, and children, as there are always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special shows for each class of them. Cantonese gentlemen may now freely take their ladies to the parks and restaurants without meeting adverse comments from the elders who are also gradually falling in with the new life in Canton.

Since the demolition of the Canton City wall, some eight miles of modern roads have been completed, and six miles are being constructed. More will be built. The Provincial Highway Commission has planned to have five roads extending from the capital, Conton, to all the principal cities of Kwangtung. Each district magistrate is ex-officio deputy director of the highway commission, and in time every district seat of government will be connected with Canton through modern roads passable for vehicles. Every voter in Canton and districts is obliged to pay a road tax of sixty cents a year, unless he prefers actual labor in lieu thereof.

Political chaos in Kwangtung did not impede progress in industry the last three years Kwangtung now has matches for export, and the factories in Tungshan, Yimpo, Honam, and Wongsha are providing employment for thousands of women and children. Rubber goods, the printing press, aper card boards are new industries in this province, while weaving, knitting, rattanware manufacturing continue to show growth. Cantonese now have factories to turn out leather, and 1920 found the export of this product an increase of 15,000 piculs over the previous year. The building of modern roads in Canton City the last two years has forced the Government Cement Works in 1920 to produce some 130,000 casks, an increase of 50 percent on the working of the previous year.

Politically speaking, the Cantonese have fought for and are being given provincial autonomy; and within the next few weeks, some ninty-six magistrates chosen by the people will be inaugurated in the presence of an equal number of district assemblies also elected by popular vote of citizens. The people chosen officials and legislators in their respective districts will then begin to enjoy an era of self-government and devise means to promote the welfare of their own community in a way best suited to local conditions in accordance with local ability and resources. The people of Kwangtung held their first provincial election under new law August 1, 1921, when women desiring to have the right of suffrage were not denied and, at least one of them, will occupy a seat in the District Council of Heungshan.

Students in Canton and other districts of Kwangtung are not always political agitators and preachers in favor of boycotting Japanese goods as many still think. They possess a stronger spirit for social service than other fellows. Nearly all institutions of higher learning in the province either have a lecturing squad or a free school to act as elder brothers or sisters to instruct poor children who are too poor to go to a regular public or private school and to spread popular intelligence talking to men on the streets. Many men in Kwangtung do not read newspapers. The students have a central federation in Canton with committees on publication and social service. The Christian students this summer are conducting more than fifty Vacation Bible Schools throughout the districts with more than two thousand pupils picked up from children on the streets.

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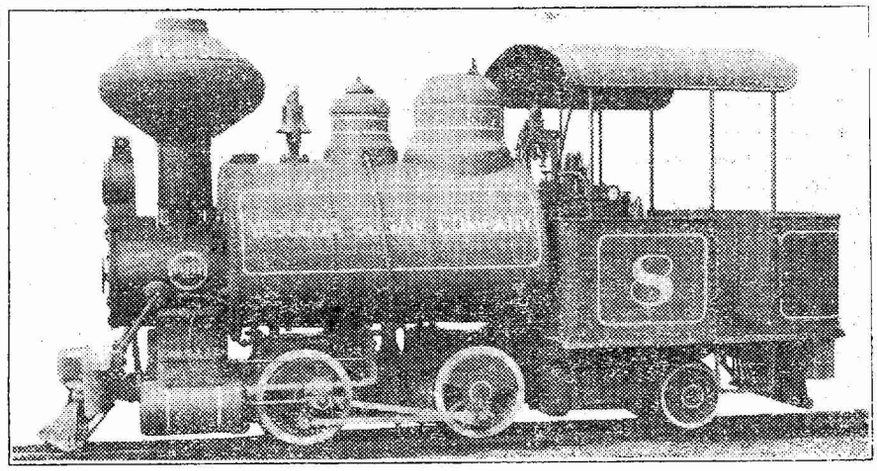
The last year or two saw the formation of stronger fire-insurance companies under native management, and the fear of local disturbance in important cities due to the civil war did not discourage the operation of the many agencies. The Chinese Merchants Bank of Hongkong and the Provincial Bank of Kwangtung opened offices in Canton last year, in addition to the Bank of China and the Bank of Canton, making now four Chinese modern banking institutions operating here. The patrons and deposits of these banks are growing rapidly. The Cantonese have just organized a stock exchange. The General Chamber of Commerce has organized a department of statistics and will issue trade reports from time to time. The government will grant a lot to this body to erect a modern building for offices. The merchants along the Bund in Canton have ordered modern fire-fighting apparatus, and it will not be long when engines of the latest type will replace the ancient system of water-wheel and buckets.

For the best part of the last three years the grounds of the Canton Government Agricultural Experiment Station was occupied by the militarists as a government office compound and the farming experts had to labor in matsheds outside of their once laboratories and testing rooms; but in spite of the obstacles and often lack of financial support, many farmers have been taught to raise more than two rice crops a year and plant useful food-stuffs between seasons. The Department of Forestry which will supervise the reafforestation of many Kwangtung barren hills to prevent floods has commenced service in some North Rivet districts, while the Board of Conservancy Works has built many dykes along the East River to guard the interest of local shipping and agriculture. In addition to government effort the Canton Christian College has opened a course in sericulture, and in addition to instruction to regular students, silk farmers will be invited annually to the college farm to hear lectures and watch demonstrations which will improve their knowledge on this line.

In education, the Educational Commission of the Province has approved in principle of the scheme to enforce compulsory education throughout the land, and normal schools for the training of more teachers will start in Canton next fall with 250 graduates from middle schools as students. The Educational Conference of Kwangtung has passed the grant of 30 percent from local income towards school and social education. Boards of education in many cities of the province have put into operation travelling libraries, playgrounds, public lectures to men on the streets, and other forms of social development and service. The Educational Commission has abolished the Government Medical College for want of efficiency but increased the appropriations to the Industrial School and the Agricultural College, both of which are now being directed by university men from America. Coeducation has been authorized by order of the Governor in compliance with the request of the Canton Women's Union, an organization which has procured for the fair sex equal privilege in getting appointments as clerks, inspectors, and to other positions in the National Assembly as well as in the railroad and other offices in Canton.

Canton, Aug. 9, 1921.

BALDWIN



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Week's News Summary

CHINA

August 11. Presidential Mandate appoints General Wu Pei-fu, High Inspector General of Hunan and Hupeh, also giving military Governorship of Hupeh to Yao-nan, his second in command.——Governor Hsian declares Hunan and Hupeh war must continue.

August 12. Hankow dispatch says General Wu has refused to take appointment.

August 13. Former Governor Wang of Hupeh hands over his office.—— Peking dispatch says that government depends on Wu to stop inroads being made by the South.

August 14. Wu Pei-fu, declares for "armed mediation' in Central Yangtse trouble.——Peking dispatch says' Ministry of Foreign Affairs has created commission to study Pacific Conference problems.——Wu Ting-fang urges inclusion of Shangtung question and the Twenty One Demands in China's case at the Conference.

August 15. Canton government repudiates statement that Dr. C. T. Wang will be acceptable as Southern delegate to Conference.

August 16. Wu Pei-fu issues ultimatum to Hunan, demanding a cessation of hostilities.

August 17. General Wu concentrating forces to take Yochow.

JAPAN

August 11. The munitions plant explosion at Hiroshima kills seven and injures large number.——Japan formally accepts November 11 for opening of Pacific Conference.

August 13. Japanese League of Nations Association urges U. S. to join League.

August 16. Prince Konoye in an interview says Japan wants an Open Door policy applied to United States.

GENERAL

August 11. Japanese Ambassador to Washington declares his country will enter the conference whole heartedly and sincerely.——Italy, china and the United States approve November 11, as Conference opening day.——Lord Robert Cecil says Great Britain fears and holds a contempt for League of Nations.

August 12. Paris dispatch says Allied Supreme Council is nearing solution of the Silesian problem.——London report tells of flood of Russian famine efugees pouring into Poland.——Holland asks seat at Pacific Conference as an Asiatic Power.——British Secretary to the Admirality declares U. S. Navy will be the greatest in the world if present plans are carried out.

August 13. President Harding sends formal invitation to Powers for disarmament and Pacific conferences urging practical efforts to remove all causes of misunderstanding.——General Leonard Wood, ac-

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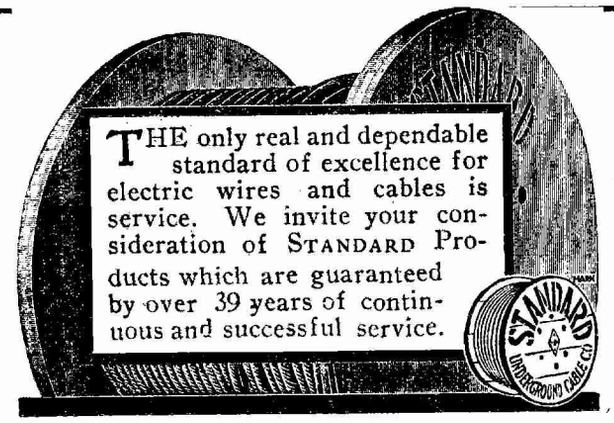

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SHANGHAI

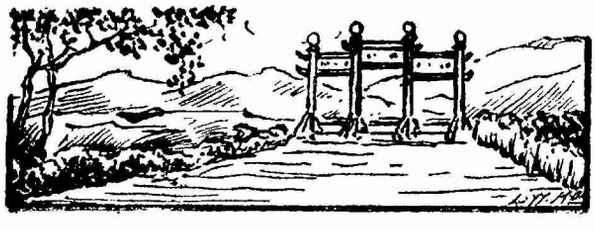
cording to Washington dispatch, has expressed his willingness to be Governor of the Philippines.——Paris dispatch says Silesian question has been referred to League of Nations.

August 14. President Harding designates Secretary of State Hughes as head of American delegation at approaching conferences.——Urgent call given to League of Nations to settle Silesian question.

August 15. General Smuts writes De Valeria that Irish should accept dominion status.——London dispatch says Irish question may be settled within a few weeks.

August 16. De Valeria said to be reluctant to accept dominion status for Ireland.——Allied Supreme Council takes up disarmament of Germany.

August 17. London dispatch says Irish settlement seems closer.——Reuter's Washington correspondent says President Harding is anxious to have full participation of British Dominions at approaching conferences.——Washington dispatch declares U. S. Treasury officials are considering the assembling of an international congress of financiers to discuss foreign exchange stabilization.



CHINA'S PROGRESS IN INDUSTRY

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Motor Car Manufacturing—The Yangtse Iron Works, according to the Chinese press, has recently established a special department for the purpose of building motor cars. A Cantonese engineer has been placed in charge of the department and a number of students are being enrolled to learn the industry.

Chinese Dye Manufacturing—Successful progress is being made by the Chen Nieh Dyestuff Manufacturing Company, owned and operated by Chinese, according to the Chinese press. The dyes are said to have a widespread sale and distribution, forty cases a month being sold in Chekiang. The colors having the largest sale are red, blue, green, golden yellow and crimson.

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Shanghai Exchanges Declared Illegal—The following exchanges, established in Shanghai contrary to the existing regulations, are officially declared illegal, and ordered to be closed:—

China Stock Exchange, Ltd.
The Union Evening Stock and Produce Exchange, Ltd.
The Nanyang Produce and Stock Exchange, Ltd.
The International Produce, Stock, & Gold Ex. Ltd.
Chung Hwa Stock Exchange, Ltd.
Shanghai Oil, Bean Cake, Miscellaneous Cereal Ex.
Shanghai Night Produce and Stock Exchange, Ltd.
The Sung Tsze Produce and Stock Ex. of Shanghai, Ltd.
The Sunday Stock and Produce Ex. of Shanghai, Ltd.
Shanghai Chinese Merchants' Cotton and Cloth Ex.
The Sino-Foreign Stock and Produce Exchange, Ltd.
Bourse des Matiers d'Or (Societe Anonyme).
Shanghai Merchants' Stock and Cotton Exchange, Ltd.
Shanghai Gold Dollar Exchange, Ltd.
Chung Hwa Cotton and Yarn Exchange, Ltd.
Shanghai, Cloth, Piece Good and Stock Exchange, Ltd.
Shanghai Interior Stock Exchange, Ltd.
Shanghai Ores and Cement Exchange, Ltd.
The Asia Stock and Produce Exchange, Ltd.

New Companies Registered—The following is a list of new companies registered during May and June:

May—

Changchow Weaving and Spining Co.,	Kiangsu.
Kai Yuan Land Development Co.,	Chihli.
Chin I Hsing Lace Co.,	Chihli.
Hsing Lin Paper Manufacturing Co.,	Kirin.
Chen Hwa Paint Co.,	Kiangsu.
Hai Ming Electric Lamp Co.,	Kiangsu.
Hsin Mei Rice Mill Co.,	Hupeh.
Tao Kang Vehicles Co.,	Hupeh.
Chung Hwa Shipping Co.,	Hupeh.

June—

Chekiang Printing Co.,	Chekiang

(registration granted after revision of the regulations of the company).

Shanghai Cement Co. (Chinese),	Kiangsu.
Hsing Shun Fu Oil Mill Co.,	Shantung.
Kai Lin White Lead Co.,	Kiangsu.

(registration granted after revision of the regulations of the company).

Ching Feng Weaving & Spinning Co.,	Kiangsu.
Shanghai Nanyang Trading Co.,	Kiangsu.
Li Feng Flour Co.,	Kiangsu.
Tung I Refined Salt Co., Ltd.	Shantung.

Chen Hsing Shipping Co., (Dispatch received from the Ministry of Communications at which it was registered).

Tung Hsing Salt Land Development Co.,	Kiangsu.
Hsiang Hsin Flour Mill Co.	Shanghai, Kiangsu.
Kwang Ming Weaving & Dyeing Co.,	Chekiang.
Heng Hsing Weaving & Dyeing Co.,	Kiangsu.
Yao Yang Match Co.,	Kiangsu.
Chen Yeh Match Co.,	Tsinan, Shantung.

(registration granted after the revision of the regulations)

Shaohsing Telephone Co.,	Chekiang
Heng Feng Flour Co.,	Kiangsu.

Min Kang Industrial Co., Metropolitan District,

Tung Li Motor Car Co.,	Chekiang.

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Glasgow, Scotland
Havana, Cuba
Johannesburg, South Africa
Lima, Peru
Los Angeles, California
London, England
Mexico City, Mexico
Montreal, Canada
New Glasgow, Canada
New Orleans, La
Paris, France
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Portland, Oregon
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Rome, Italy
Rotterdam, Holland
San Francisco, California
Santiago, Chile
Sao Paulo, Brazil
Seattle, Washington
Soerabaya, Java
Sydney, New South Wales
Tokio, Japan
Toronto, Canada
Valparaiso, Chile
Vancouver, Canada
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BILLETS
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SKELP
SLABS
SPIKES—Railway Track Spikes
SLEEPERS—Steel
SPRING STEEL
STEAM PIPE AND TUBES
STOVE PIPE SHEETS
SWITCHS—Switch Stands
TANK PLATES
TERNE PLATES
TIN MILL PRODTCTS
TIN PLATE—"Coke," "Charcoal" and "Terne"
TOOL STEEL
TOWERS—Steel
TRIANGLE MESH CONCRETE REINFORCEMENT
TUBES—Gas, Water, Steam
TURNTABLES FOR LIGHT AND HEAVY RAILWAY SERVICE
UPHOLSTERY SPRINGS
WASHERS
WEATHERPROOF INSULATED TELEPHONE AND SIGNAL WIRE
WHEELS—Solid Wrought Steel for Steam, Electric, Mine and Industr Railways
WIRE PRODUCTS—Plain, Galvanized, Bright Hard, Bright Soft, Baling and Fencing. All Classes of Coated and Uncoated for Manufacturing Purposes

The Combined Actual Annual Ingot Production of our Manufacturing Companies for the year 1920 was in excess of 19,000,000 tons.

SHANGHAI OFFICE
Union Building—The Bund and Canton Roads

TOKYO OFFICE
No. 15 Nakadori, Marunouchi

17-661

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

Peking-Hankow Line

Chinese Government Railways

PASSING through China's most magnificient scenic regions, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of eastern Hupei province, the PEKING-HANKOW LINE—the most important of China's rail routes—enables tourists and travelers to obtain a glimpse of Old China.

The Peking-Hankow route joins the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railways at Fengtai, connecting by so doing with the railways of Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia. Steamer service at Hankow brings it into easy communication with Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From Peking to Hankow is a journey of 34 hours, by the daily express train, which has modern dining and sleeping car accomodations.

Few summer resorts in China can compare in natural charm of views and comforts afforded with Chikungshan Mountain, whose summit reaches an altitude of 1980 ft. A serpentine road climbs the mountain from Sintien Station, 110 miles from Hankow, on the summit of which are beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists.

One of the most impressive sights in China, the Western Tombs may be reached by a branch line which was built exclusively for the use of the former Imperial Sovereigns to visit the tombs of their ancestors. The site of the beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs, which include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors, three Empresses and a number of Princesses, is close to the Liang Ko Chwang Station, 79 miles from Peking. The region is justly appreciated for its charming, Oriental scenery and atmosphere.

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

(Through Express Service Only)

1 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	3 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.		STATIONS.		2 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	4 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.
8.00	21.00	dep.	Peking Chienmen	arr.	21.35	7.55
8.18	21.18	,,	Paomachang	dep.	21.19	7.39
8.58	21.50	,,	Changsintitu	,,	20.52	7.14
9.47		,,	Liuliho	,,	19.58	
10.40		,,	Kaopeotien	,,	19.04	
12.34	0.43	,,	Paotingfu	,,	17.23	4.24
16.30	3.57	,,	Chengtingfu	,,	13.22	1.08
17.36	5.03	,,	Shihkiachwang	,,	12.11	0.02
21.27	8.07	,,	Shuntehfu	,,	8.33	21.15
0.11	11.41	,,	Changteh Ho	,,	5.29	17.30
2.48	15.04	,,	Sinsiang	,,	2.52	14.13
6.13	17.58	,,	Chengchow	,,	0.26	11.24
7.24	20.48	,,	Hsuchow	,,	22.15	3 33
9.14	23.04	,,	Yencheng	,,	20.35	6.43
11.11	0.44	,,	Chumatien	,,	18.16	4.45
14.09	3.12	,,	Sinyangchow	,,	15.09	2.13
15.26	4.19	,,	S'tien (Chikungshan)	,,	13.46	1.03
18.56		,,	Siaokan	,,	9.55	21 50
20.50	9.15	arr.	Hankow Tachimen	,,	8.00	20.00

17-662

German Bank Opening Offices—The German Charge d'Affaires in Peking, Herr Borch, is opening the Deutsch-Asiatic Bank offices in all treaty ports as the basis of resuming the usual commercial relations, following negotiations with the the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, and the Deutsch-Asiatic Bank Liquidation Bureau.

Japanese Loan to Printing Bureau—The Bureau of Printing and Engraving has arranged a loan of $2,000,000 from Japanese bankers on condition that Japanese foremen are employed by the department, and that all supplies are purchased in Japan. The loan will include an old loan of $700,000 and interest. Eight percent. interest is to be paid. The Mitsui Company is the biggest Japanese principal named in the agreement.

Coal Mine Discovered in Chihli—The district magistrate of Fengshanhsien (Chihli) reports that a coal mine has been discovered in Yuensha near Chowkowtien of his district. The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has sent a mining expert to make investigations.

Anhwei Mining Co. Recognized—The Lishan Pu Yi Coal Mining Company, Ltd., of Suhsien, Anhwei, has been officially registered, The company has a capital of $300,000.

Chemical Company, Registered—The petition for the registration of the China Chemical Manufacturing Company, with a capital of $50,000, has been granted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce.

German Trade-marks Restored—The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has sanctioned the use of the original registration of German trade-marks.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The market has again been lifeless during the week, and the net change in values has been insignificant. The spot situation at the "Exchanges" continues exceptionally firm, whilst domestic Mills interest in the market is limited.

Regarding the crop outlook, the attention of the trade is directed entirely to the situation in our province, where there has been no relief from the dry hot weather. The condition of the crop is exceptionally good. Rain, however, is becoming a necessity and unless the precipitation be more than mere showers complaints will be freely heard.

We get encouraging reports from Chekiang Province and along the uplands of the Valley. We notice in the former territory that the plant is very full of fruit and great many bolls are about three-fourths grown. In Chihli Province they are having too much rain for cotton; cotton is making too much weed and not fruiting well. Unless dry weather sets in it will only make about 60 percent of a crop. In Shantung the heavy rains have caused the low lands or bottoms to be entirely lost by the floods, and many crops have been entirely abandoned.

Under the circumstances, therefore, while the technical position may offer opportunities for bullish operations, the progress of the crop will continue to be the chief basis for important price changes.

Yarn.—The market during the past week has been keeping steady. Some two thousand bales were bought within the last twenty fours by Szechuen merchants at all advance of two taels from last week's level. Deliveries continue fair and Mill stocks of yarn practically nil.

Liverpool, August 11, 1921.

Liverpool Market :—

Good Middling American, Spot		8 50	Pence
" " "	October	8.75	"
" " "	January	8.90	"

Market :—*Steady.*

New York, August 11, 1921.

New York Market:—

October	13 23	Cents
December	13 65	"
March	13 98	"
Spot	13 25	"

Market :— *Steady.*

Bombay, August 11, 1921.

Bombay Market :—

Broach, F. G. July/August	Rps.	320	per	Khandy
Fully Good Bengal Sept, ...	"	274	"	"
Fine Oomra, July	"	326	"	"

Market :—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market :—

Tungchow Spot ex. Wharf.....	Tls.	28.00
Shanghai	"	27.00
M-ginned, ...	"	27.00
Taichong	"	27.50

Tone of the Market :—*Steady.*

American Stock Market

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce has received the following telegraphic quotations, dated New York, August 15, 1921 :

American Stocks

Liberty Bonds	3rd	4½'s	1928	91 90
Victory Bonds		4¾'s	1922-23	98.70
American Tel. and Tel. Con.		6's	1925	99⅞
Standard Oil Co. of New York		7's	1931	104¾
New York City		4½	1965	90½
British-American Tobacco Ltd. Common				11⅝
Pacific Development Corporation Stock				9⅛

Weekly Silk Market Report

Shanghai : As a result of the fair business settled for Lyons, the Holders of China Steam Filatures are more confident. Prices are steady to firm. During the week under review the following purchases have been made.

10 B/s	Meinchow	Steam	Filature	Peony		No. 1	Tls.	1000
10 "	"	"	"	Cloud Stork		1	"	960
10 "	"	"	"	Rising Sun		1	"	975
16 "	"	"	"	Dragon Horse	11/13	1	"	960
35 "	"	"	"	Peony	11/15	1	"	1010
20 "	"	"	"	Dragon Horse		1	"	1000
20 "	"	"	"	Gold Lion		1	"	950
20 "	"	"	"	Peony	11/15	1	"	1030
10 "	"	"	"	Double Deer		1	"	1050
10 "	"	"	"	Dragon Horse		1	"	1030
40 "	"	"	"	Monster Book		1	"	970
17 "	"	"	"	Gold Gragon		1	"	950
4 "	"	"	"	Mountain & Water		1	"	950
20 "	"	"	"	Rising Sun		1	"	990

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916

Head Office : Tientsin

Subscribed Capital.....$2,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital.....$1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund.....$ 124,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director : Nieh Chi-wei

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries :

Tientsin	Chinkiang	I-chang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	San Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chengchow	Kobe
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Osaka
		Yokohama

And also in other principal cities in foreign countries.

Shanghai Branch :

S441 Ningpo Road.

Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office
Tel. Central 2618 General Office

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels, dollars and other currencies according to arrangement. Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager

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115 Avenue Edward VII

SHANGHAI

18	,,	,,	,,	,,	Dragon Horse	1 ,, 1045
10	,,	,,	,,	,,	Double Deer	1 ,, 1045
20	,,	Yellow			Chapao	,, 535
20	,,	China Steam Filature			Double Leopard 13/20 X. 1	,, 1150
20	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yuen Sih Kai 20/22 X. 1	,, 1030
20	,,	,,	,,	,,	Lion Globe 13/18 X. 1	,, 1100
20	,,	,,	,,	,,	Griffon 12/22 X. 1	,, 1090
10	,,	,,	,,	,,	Double Phoexia 9/11 X. 1	,, 1090
30	,,	,,	,,	,,	Gold Pagoda 12/22 X. 1	,, 1050
20	,,	,,	,,	,,	Moon Rabbit 16/18 1	,, 1080
20	,,	,,	,,	,,	C. Z. 13/15 X. 1	,, 1100
20	,,	,,	,,	,,	Boy Scout 12/22 X. 1	,, 1100
30	,,	,,	,,	,,	Double Swallow 16/18 X. 1	,, 1040
15	,,	,,	,,	,,	Arbutus 9/11 X. 1	,, 1050
20	,,	,,	,,	,,	Snow Hill Pagoda 12/22 1-2	,, 1090
30	,,	,,	,,	,,	Kangaroo 12/22 X. 1	,, 1090
20	,,	,,	,,	,,	Red Pegasus 13/15 X. 1	,, 1060
10	,,	,,	,,	,,	Triton 12/22 X. 1	,, 1095
10	,,	,,	,,	,,	Lu Hai 16/18 X. 1	,, 1080
50	,,	,,	,,	,,	Three Dancers 12/22 X. 1	,, 1110
10	,,	,,	,,	,,	Blue Dragon 20/22 X. 1	,, 1050
40	,,	,,	,,	,,	Dah Lun Stork 9/11 1-2	,, 1150
20	,,	,,	,,	,,	W. T. K. 12/22 X. 1	,, 1170
20	,,	,,	,,	,,	Billiken 12/22 X. 1	,, 1100
20	,,	,,	,,	,,	Bayard 12/22 X. 1	,, 1180
30	,,	,,	,,	,,	Factory 12/22 X. 1	,, 1260
30	,,	,,	,,	,,	Sun Stork 12/22 X. 1	,, 1170
30	,,	,,	,,	,,	New World 12/22 X. 1	,, 1080
20	,,	,,	,,	,,	Soy Lun 12/22 X. 1	,, 1260
15	,,	Tsatlee Filature			K K Mars 1	,, 900

Shipments up to August 9, 1921.

	Season 1921/1922	Season 1920/1921
White Steam Filatures	4773 B/s	4000 B/s
Yellow ,, ,,	1385 ,,	98 ,,
White Silks	859 ,,	1253 ,,
Yellow Silks	2924 ,,	1544 ,,
Tussahs	3601 ,,	1067 ,,

Yokohama: Quotations are unchanged—Shinshiu No. 1 Superior Yen 1430.

Sericulture for the Autumn Season

The reports got from the interior to the Dai Nippon Sericultural Association until the 4th say that the sericulturists are much higher spirits than last year, but the unsatisfactory growth of mulberry trees is restricting necessarily the gathering of silkworm eggs from cards, the amount of which for the season will perhaps not be greater than 7 or 8 percent over the like season of 1920.

How to Dispose of the Pool's Holdings

It is understood that the Directors of the Imperial Silk Company will meet on the 8th to consider the mode of disposal of its holdings of 72,000 boxes. There are different methods suggested for the purpose. One of them is to dispose of the holdings monthly at a fixed ratio during the period of its existence, which will give confidence to the market, in which the people are operating always in apprehension of the sudden selling of goocs by the pool. Another is that the holdings may be disposed of at a chance at the discretion of the Directors, with whom it to be left entirely, as the monthly fixed selling will not be meeting to the pool's main purpose of maintaining the market. Still another is that one-half of the holdings may be disposed of monthly at the ratio of 3,000 bales for exporation, and the disposal of the remaining half should be made at the Directors' discretion.

Shipments

Season 1921-1922	(July 1—July 31)	28,000
,, 1920-1921	(,,)	19,000
,, 1919-1920	(,,)	24,000

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, August 17th, 1921

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London price of silver at 38d. shows a rise of 1¾d. during the week. This rise is probably the reflection of the fall in the New York/London exchange rate to 3r64¼, and the firm exchange market which has ruled in Shanghai. Our rate for T/T on London at 3/8d. is up 1¼d. and the market rules firm pending the arrival of further supplies of silver, which are due shortly. The strength in our exchange Market has been augmented by the placing of Insurance Companies on the market to provide funds to settle insurance claims, in connection with the big fire which occurred in March last. These claims are due to be settled on the 27th instant to the extent of about Tls. 4,000,000. The greater part of exchange market to the extent anticipated by our local Gold Dealers and the Chinese Exchange Banks. Once these payments are made and further supplies of silver arrive it may be taken that a more free circulation of the currency of the Port may be looked for and an easier exchange Market. Silk paper on France has been offering freely, but apart from this Exports remain dull and the 15% rise in freight will not assist in this respect.

We close strong for early delivery, and easier forward.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 26,903,000 a decrease of Tls. 77,000

Chinese and Mexican Dollars $ 24,990,000 pactically unchanged.

Estimated value in Taels Tls. 44,920,000 as against Tls. 51,000,000 held this last year.

†	Average rates for July	Thurs. Aug. 11	Friday Aug. 12	Sat. Aug. 13	Mon. Aug. 15	Tuesday Aug. 16	Wed. Aug. 17
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/7.458	3/6½	3/7	3/7	3/7	3/8	3/8
D/Dtts. ,,	—	3/6¾	3/7¼	3/7¼	3/7¼	3/8¼	3/8¼
4m/s ,,	—	3/7	3/7½	3/7½	3/7½	3/8½	3/8½
T/T India	283.271	271	274	274	272	278½	274
T/T France	844.791	830	840	840	840	860	860
T/T N. Y.	65.844	64¾	65½	65½	65½	67¼	67
T/T H'kong	74.187	74	74	74	74	74	74
T/T Japan	72.666	74	73	73	73	71½	71½
T/T Batavia	212.479	210	212½	211½	211	216	216
T/T Straits	64.385	65	64¼	64¼	64¼	63	63
Bk's buying rates		—					
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	3/10.458	3/9½	3/10⅜	3/10	3/10	3/11	3/11
6m/s ,, ,,	—	3/10	3/10	3/10½	3/10½	3/11⅛	3/11⅛
4m/s ,, D/P	3/11.708	3/10¾	3/11¼	3/11¼	3/11¼	4/0¼	4/0¼
4m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s B/F. O., D/A, D/P	944.791	930	940	940	940	960	960
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	72.844	71¾	72½	72½	72½	74¼	74
4m/s ,, Docs	—	72½	73¼	73¼	73¼	75	74¾

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Aug. 11	Aug. 12	Aug. 13	Aug. 15	Aug. 16	Aug. 17
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	37	36½	37½	37½	38	38
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	G. $ 60⅛ Tls. 345⁸⁰	G. $ 60⅜ Tls. 348⁴⁰	G. $ 60⅛ Tls. 348⁸⁰	G. $ 61 Tls. 347⁰⁰	G. $ 61¼ Tls. 345⁵⁰	G. $ 61¼ Tls. 343³⁰
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.3875	72.4	72.45	72.4125	72.4625	72.4375
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	4%	3%	2½%	4%	4%	3%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount		5½%	London on Paris	T/T 47.15
Bank of France rate of discount		5½%	London on Germany	T/T 348
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s.	4⅝%	New York on London	T/T 364
,, ,,	4 m/s.	4¾%	Bombay on London	T/T 2/4
,, ,,	6 m/s.	5 %	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/1⅛
			Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/7⅛

New Books and Publications

"The Case of Korea

"The Case of Korea" by Henry Chung. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co., 1921

THE aphorism of the Frenchman who remarked that a certain act was worse than a crime because it was a blunder, may, we believe, be used to summarize the unenlightened policy of Japan in the Land of the Morning Calm. "The Case of Korea" is from the pen of a Korean, educated in the United States, author of "The Oriental Policy of the United States" and member of the special Korean Commission to America and Europe. It is therefore, as we might expect, a masterly presentation of the cause of Korea.

The fact that the author is one of the young Korean patriots adds to rather than detracts from, the value and interest of the work. Conditions in the Hermit Kingdom are still left hovering too much in the realm of doubt and conjecture, and we may therefore welcome a *J'accuse* from a Korean himself. But the character of the book and the manner in which the accusing finger is pointed deserves almost the adjective 'overwhelming'. Beginning with a brief introductory chapter on the racial and cultural history of Korea, and devoting a second chapter to a historical survey of the diplomatic relations between Korea and Japan, the author then goes on to chronicle the political and judicial oppression of the Koreans, their intellectual strangulation and economic exploitation, their inhuman persecution, and finally the dramatic movement for Korean independence, begun in March 1919, with the stupidly brutal efforts of the malicious "mailed fist" to suppress the aspirations for freedom.

With all his natural patriotic prejudice, Dr. Chung does not confine himself to the expression of his own opinions. On the contrary, he quotes from scores of competent foreign witnesses, travelers and sojourners in Korea, newspaper reporters and missionaries, so that his work gives us in a compact form a compendious indictment of Japan. When we read of such militarism gone amuck we naturally rub our eyes and wonder if it can all be really true. It is for each person to weigh the evidence for himself. There has been plenty of propaganda in favor of Japan, and there comes to mind in this connection the excellent coat of white-wash that was administered in "In Korea with Marquis Ito" by Prof. George Trumbull Ladd, the noted American scholar whose lamented death has just been reported in the papers. We wonder what he would have written if he had to cover the period from the Annexation in 1910 down to the present. There has, we say, been enough special pleading for Japan. We need more for the other side, and for this reason, if for no other, "The Case of Korea" is a valuable publication.

The book contains a foreword by Senator Spencer of Missouri, numerous illustrations and important appendices giving atrocity statistics, excerpts from treaties and trade figures. If "The Case of Korea" is a case against Japan, the future fairly bristles with problems. Can the wrong be repaired? Will it be repaired? However others may answer these questions, the Koreans, according to Dr. Chung, have but one reply: "Whatever may happen in the political arena of the Far East, the Korean people, though disarmed and defenseless, will continue the struggle for life and liberty with undaunted courage and unswerving optimism which form a peculiar trait of their national character; they will continue

'To hope, till hope creates
From its own wreck the thing it contemplates.'"

W. S. A. P.

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What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Saturday, July 30, to August 3, 1921)

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mi.le—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Custom: Rate July Tael 1.59 equal Gold. $1.)

S. S. Amazon Maru, from U. S. A., July 9

Sheetings:

Grey, 15½ lb, under 110 threads per sq. in.	Pcs.	2,000
Copper Ingots	Pls.	1,680
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	364
Paper, Unclassed	,,	711
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	2,847
Cigarettes	Mille	100,000

S. S. Choyo Maru, from U. S. A., July 11

Carbon, black	Pls.	281
Ink, Printing	,,	8
Quebrache	,,	338
Sugar, White	,,	15
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	3,805
Varnish	Galls.	400
Cigarett s	Mille	121,000
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	16,945

S. S. West Islip, July 23

To Los Angeles.

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	45
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	75
Oil, Wood	,,	282

To New York.

Wool, Sheep's	Pls.	974

To San Francisco.

Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	420
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	809
Oil, Wood	,,	422
Wool, Sheep's	,,	183

To San Pedro.

Oil, Wood	,,	278

S. S. Empress of Asia, July 23

To Belding.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:

White, other Ports,	Bls. 65 Pls.	65.12

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Filature:

Wild, other Ports	Bls. 60 ,,	60.31

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	165

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:

White, other Ports	Bls. 90 Pls.	88.71
Yellow, Hankow	,, 19 ,,	19 46

Silk, Raw, Steam Filarute:

White, Shanghai,	Bls. 767 Pls.	767.45
,, other Ports	,, 52 ,,	51.96
Yellow, Shanghai	,, 15 ,,	14.99
Yellow, Hankow	Pls. 40 ,,	40.44
,, other Ports,	Bls. 20 ,,	19 55

Silk, Raw, not Re-reeled & not Steam Filature:

Yellow, other Ports,	Bls. 20 ,,	20.39

Silk, Raw, Filature:

Wild, other Ports	Bls. 244 Pls.	245.35
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	12.20
,, ,, Shantung	,,	246.10
Skins, Kid	Pcs.	10,000
,, Kolinsky	,,	1,998
,, Lamb	,,	2,250
Musk	Taels	100

To Scranton.

Silk Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai	Bls. 10 Pls.	10.09

S. S. Havana Maru, July 23

To Derby.

Silk, Refuse:

Shanghai	Bls. 31 ,,	101.41
Other Ports	,, 162 ,,	512.52

To New York.

Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls.	83
,, ,, Kiukiang	,,	161

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	1,909
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	1
Antimony Regulus	,,	4,620
Bristles	,,	150
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	528
Intestines, Pig	,,	120
Oil, Wood	,,	4,762
Rhubarb	,,	26
Hats, Rush	Pcs.	267,000
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	36,669
Skins, Doe Untanned	,,	7,380

To South Manchester.

Silk, Waste:

Shanghai	Bls. 17 Pls.	51.69

To South River.

Silk, Waste:

other Ports,	Bls. 63 ,,	252.97

S. S. Bolton Castle, July 26

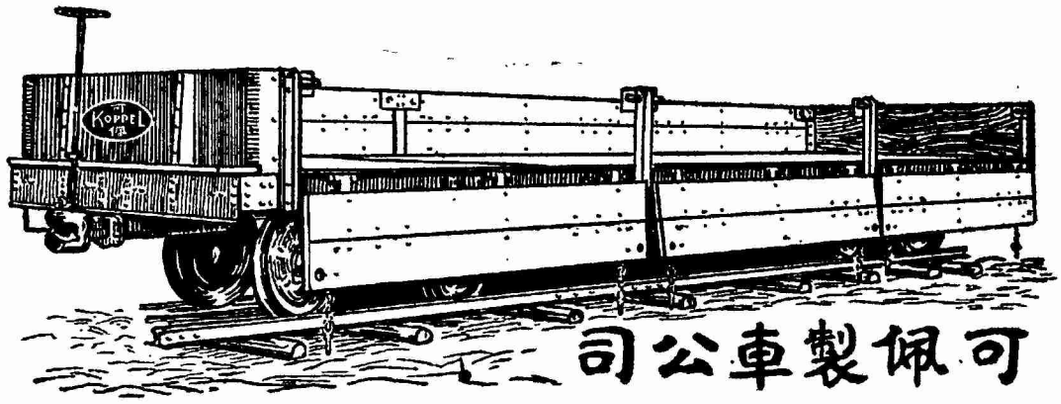
To New York.

Tea, Black, Shanghai	,,	2
,, other Ports	,,	43

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	1,170
,, Kiukiang	,,	48
Imperial Kiukiang	,,	5
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	105
,, other Ports	,,	14
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	3
,, other Ports	,,	8
Asbestos	,,	19
Bristles	,,	50
Camphor	,,	593
Cotton Yarn, Waste	,,	429
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	92
,, Yolk, Moist	,,	182
Feathers, Duck	,,	1,375
Hides, Buffalo	,,	346
Hides, Cow	,,	1,080
Intestines Pig	,,	27
Straw Braid, White	,,	3
Wool, Sheep's	,,	4,587
Carpets	Pcs.	101
Hats, Rush	,,	111,000
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	27,921

INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS



KOPPEL INDUSTRIAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO.

U. S. P. O. Box 705 : : China Office : : No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai

17-666

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.

CLERK, William A. Chapman.

DEPUTY CLERK, L. Macoubrey

MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, James L. Gardiner

OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Aug 12, 1921, Cause No 989, In re Barque Chin Pu; on claim of Whitney I. Eisler for professional services; testimony of claimant taken.

,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 1457, In re Cornell S. Franklin's application for admission to the bar; on motion and report of committee.

(Before the Commissioner)

Aug. 13, 1921, Cause No. 1427, Mode Elite v. Elmont; testimony taken of Wong and defendant.

Judgments and Orders:

Aug. 13, 1921, Cause No. 989, In re Barque Chin Pu; decree for claimants Eisler and Everett for claims presented.

,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 1457, In re Cornell S. Franklin's application for admission to the bar; oath administered and applicant admitted.

(By the Commissioner)

Aug. 13, 1921, Cause No. 1427, Mode Elite v. Elmont; $96.00 and costs.

L. VAN DER STEGEN, PLAINTIFF v. NEUSS, HESSLEIN & COMPANY, INC, DEFENDANT

(Cause No. 1032; decided May 24, 1921.)

SYLLABUS.

(By the Court)

1. **CONTRACTS:** PLEADING An averment that the parties "entered into a contract" is admitted by a demurrer and a petition so alleging cannot be assailed for insufficiency because of discrepancies between the exhibits relating to such contract.
2. ID.: ID: A rule that where an action is brought on a written instrument purporting to contain the entire agreement the Court will not look beyond its terms does not apply to a mere memorandum not alleged to be complete.
3. ID.: ID.: WAIVER. Where a party demurs to a pleading he waives the right to a more specific statement.

James B. Davies, Esq. for the demurrant.

James Ross, Esq. contra.

LOBINGIER, J.:

Defendant demurs to a petition alleging

"That on or about the 31st day of January, 1920, the Belgian Trading Company entered into a contract with the defendant whereby the defendant purchased from the Belgian Trading Company and the Belgian Trading Company sold to the defendant

100 tons Spray Hens Egg Yolk at gold $0.54 per pound net C. I. F. New York, shipment April to June, 1920,

and

75 tons Hens Egg Albumen at gold $1 28 per pound C. I. F. New York, shipment April to July, 1920,

and a memorandum of said contract was duly made and signed by the said defendant which said memorandum is hereunto annexed and marked 'Plaintiff's Exhibit A' and made a part of this petition and said contract was duly confirmed in writing by plaintiff on the 31st day of January, 1920, a copy of which said writing is hereunto annexed and marked 'Plaintiff's Exhibit B' and made a part of this petition" (Par. 4)

There is no averment, it will be observed, that the *contract* itself is set forth in the petition or attached thereto but merely that "a memorandum of said contract" and the confirmation thereof are separately annexed. In other words the petition alleges that the parties "entered into a contract;" that "said contract was duly confirmed in writing by plaintiff;" and that "a *memorandum* of said contract was duly made and signed" and "is hereunto annexed." It is nowhere alleged that either the memorandum or the confirmation set out the entire terms of the contract and for aught that appears the former may be no more than the memorandum which is required in order to satisfy the Statute of Frauds. The authorities [1] cited by counsel for demurrant to the effect that where a *copy* of the contract or an instrument containing its entire terms is set forth the Court will not look farther are therefore inapplicable.

It is likewise immaterial for our present purpose whether, as contended by counsel for demurrant, there is a variance between these two exhibits. That might exist and yet the essentials of a contract be supplied from other sources such as the conversation referred to in the second exhibit. So long as the petition does not set out a copy of the contract nor purport to contain its full terms plaintiff would not be precluded from showing other elements than those contained in the two exhibits.

1. Friend v. Insurance Co. Okla. 160 Pac. 457, L. R. A. (1917 B 208) Davis v. Commissioners Okla. 158 Pac. 294.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Aug. 12, 1921, Cause No. 1454, Keylock & Platt v. J. Klass; marshal's return of summons to answer.
,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 1351, Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Co. v. Green Star Steamship Corporation; stipulation; defendant's answer.
,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 1378, American Sales Corporation v. U. S Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corp. et al; defendant's answer.
,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 1355, Universal Leaf Tobacco Co. v. Barber Steamship Lines; defendant's answer.
,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 699, In re John Bell's Will; report.
,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 753, In re Amy Bell's Will; report.
,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 1407, Rolph Mills & Co. v. Fearon, Daniel & Co.; stipulation.
,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 1256, In re estate of R. F. Hazelton; inventory; application for leave to sell property; application for leave to pay claims.
,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 1456, Philippine National Bank v. Wm. S Fleming; petition; summons to answer issued.
,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 1457, In the Matter of the Application of Cornell S. Franklin for admission to the Bar; petition; affidavit; report and motion.
,, 17, ,, ,, ,, 1456, Philippine National Bank v. Wm. S. Fleming; Marshal's return of summons.
,, 17, ,, ,, ,, 1132, In re application of Oscar W. Nelson for change of name; affidavit of publication.
,, 17, ,, ,, ,, 1237, In re estate of Thomas R. Jernigan; affidavit of publication.
,, 17, ,, ,, ,, 1273, In re estate of Charles Leaman; affidavit of publication.
,, 17, ,, ,, ,, 1371, In re estate of Frank S Upham; affidavit of publication.
,, 17, ,, ,, ,, 1443, Arthur D. Silas v. Arkell & Douglas, Inc.; summons to answer issued.
,, 17, ,, ,, ,, 1301, In re estate of Albert Childs; affidavit of publication.
,, 17, ,, ,, ,, 1341, In re estate of Neville Craig; affidavit of publication.
,, 17, ,, ,, ,, 1345, In re estate of David F. Morrison; affidavit of publication.
,, 17, ,, ,, ,, 1346, In re estate of John H. Christian; affidavit of publication.
,, 17, ,, ,, ,, 1459, U. S. v. Norman; complaint.
,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 1458, T. W. Bowern & Co. v. Wilkins Bros. & Co., Inc.; complaint; summons to answer issued; Marshal's return of summons to answer.
,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 1456, Philippine National Bank v. Wm. S. Fleming; defendant's answer and counterclaim.
,, 18, ,, ,, ,, Articles of Incorporation of National Trading Association, Inc.

But the petition does aver specifically as we have seen that the parties "entered into a contract" and that averment is admitted by the demurrer.[2] The existence of the contract being thus established the petition clearly states a cause of action and the question as to how the parties arrived at a contract, or whether they did so arrive, must be left to the proofs.

The demurrer is accordingly overruled and defendant is given ten days within which to answer the amended petition.

On May 24, 1921, an order was entered in this cause overruling the demurrer to the amended petition and granting defendant ten days within which to answer the same. On May 28 defendant filed a motion to require plaintiff to make said petition "more definite, certain and specific." Plaintiff's counsel contends that all of the essential particulars already appear in the amended petition; but whether this be true or not, it seems clear that defendant is not entitled to the relief now sought for the rule is that

> "The filing of the demurrer was a waiver of the right to file a motion for a more specific statement."[3]

It would seem also that the rule should apply more strongly here as defendant was expressly directed to answer and where no leave was sought or obtained for the filing of this motion.

The latter is accordingly overruled but by agreement of counsel the time originally allowed for answer is extended for one week.

2. Shaw v. Rea & Gallagher, II Extraterritorial Cases, 124.
3. Fritz v. Grosnicklaus, 30 Neb. 413, 30 N. W. 411, citing Maxw. Pl. & Pr. (Ed. 1885) 273; Savage v. Challiss, 4 Kan. 273. Compare Sere v. Coit, 5 Abb. Pr. (N. Y.) 481; DeCarrillo v. Carrillo, 53 Hun. (N. Y.) 359.

NOTICE

Take notice that on the 8th day of Sept., 1921, in accordance with Section 33 of AN ACT TO MAKE UNIFORM THE LAW OF WAREHOUSEMEN RECEIPTS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, the below described property belonging to Ishida Yoko and held by the Robert Dollar Company under lien for storage charges incurred amounting to $365.87, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at Dollar Pai Lien Wharf, Shanghai, to satisfy the said charges aforesaid.

26 cases Porcelain Ware Mark IO—IK. 399/408 410/12 418/20 657/664.

From the proceeds of such sale, The Robert Dollar Company will satisfy its lien for storage, including the reasonable charges of notice, advertisement and sale. The balance of the proceeds, if any, will be held by the Robert Dollar Company and delivered to the person to whom it is bound to deliver the goods in the absence of such lien.

Dated, Shanghai, Aug. 15, 1921.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY